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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Sir James Jeans 'Sells' Stars

Can Britain-U. S. Halt War?

Billion Issue Is Snapped Up

Paris Boils, Fights a Duel

Shaw Berates 'Oxford Accent'

Iraq Queen Misses the Feast

SIR JAMES JEANS, renowned British physicist, undertakes to share the profound secrets of astronomers with the laymen and the children. He finds no difficulty in presenting the story of the structure and activities of the stars and planets to young listeners in such a way that they grasp his meaning and are led to the highest possible appreciation of the physical universe in which the big earth is but a tiny member. And through the operation of this physical universe the children and their elders come to see law, order, the sublimity of the creative power. The things that are seen serve a mighty purpose—They lift the thought and heart up to realities only spiritual eyes may see.

* * *

¶ Can Great Britain and the United States, by announcing a determination to supply no commodities or credits to belligerents, prevent war? Sisley Huddleston, Monitor European correspondent now visiting America on a lecture tour, finds audiences enthusing over his proposal that the two English-speaking nations should at once make such a joint declaration. Neither nation could be effective alone; together they are held to be masters of the war situation because no nations could fight without American or British aid in money and supplies. If this proposal is a possibility, it is more—It is the gravest duty resting on any two nations.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Treasury finds its offering of $1,000,000,000 in notes and certificates three and one-half times subscribed in one day. One-half the offering is in a 2½ per cent Treasury notes maturing in 13¾ months; the remainder in 1½ per cent certificates of indebtedness maturing in 7½ months. Thus starts the biggest borrowing since the World War. The Administration's announcement that $10,000,000,000 must be raised this year does not halt lenders—The soundest thing about the nation is its credit.

* * *

¶ France is still in the throes of the aftermath of the Stavisky Bayonne pawnshop scandal. Premier Camille Chautemps and his Cabinet threaten to resign if the Chamber appoints a parliamentary committee to investigate the affair. M. Chautemps proposes to look into the $40,000,000 swindle with a civic committee. In the raw wind of a football stadium Deputy Andre Hesse and John Beineix, lawyer, fight a formal duel, with full complement of director and seconds and surgeons. All four pistol shots miss. Nobody hurt—Private citizens do not use machine guns in France.

* * *

¶ London sees George Bernard Shaw take a hand in the newspaper controversy raging over the correct pronunciation of English. Recently the students of Oxford disowned Oxford accent. Bernard Shaw now declares that if King George delivered a speech in this accent his people would rise up and proclaim a republic. Mr. Shaw is chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation's committee, and he says in the Times that Oxford accent irritates some listeners into smashing their radios—Because they can't smash the talker.

* * *

¶ New York City sees shocking evidence of its past political misrule in the conditions unmasked on Welfare Island. Gangster overlords who ruled the prison, living in luxury with prisoner servants, giving orders and carrying on a drug trade with narcotics brought by their lofts of carrier pigeons, are thrust into solitary cells as Austin H. MacCormick, new Commissioner of Corrections, makes a raid, demotes the warden and dismisses the deputy warden. "The worst prison in the world," says MacCormick—And this is just his beginning.

* * *

¶ Roumania puts on gay colors to receive King Boris III and Queen Ioanna of Bulgaria, come to visit King Carol at Bucharest. Another step to assure Balkan peace. Aboard the royal train is Bulgarian Premier Mousshanoff, and while the festivities go on at the Palace diplomats will come to grips with matters that have separated and embittered the two countries. In particular, Bulgaria must be assured that no ring is being formed against it—Kings and Queens haven't played such busy parts in generations.

* * *

¶ Iraq grows joyous as young King Ghazi's bride comes to the Throne. The tall, dark-haired Princess Aliyah is his cousin whom the King has not seen since childhood. Their betrothal last September amounted to a marriage. The new Queen becomes such on entering the Palace. The happy King invites his Cabinet and a few friends in to dinner. This will let the fair Aliyah do a little reading and sewing, for under Moslem custom she is not asked to the marriage feast—Imagine that, emancipated ones, in this day and age!

'Forgotten Men' Crowd Hearing Over Sales Tax

Gardner Auditorium Is Filled as Long Presents Plan for Revenues

Aimed at 82 P. C.

Commissioner Says He Wants to Make That Many More Tax-Conscious

Massachusetts must either accept a retail sales tax or an additional levy of $16,000,000 on real estate, already millions of dollars overtaxed.

This was the declaration of Mr. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, in defense of his bill for a general retail sales tax, being heard before the Committee on Taxation at the State House today.

Proof that the proposed sales tax is attracting greater interest than any other single piece of legislation recommended by Governor Ely was manifested at the opening of the hearings today when the largest public gathering of the session thronged Gardner Auditorium.

Representatives of retail trade interests, consumer groups and a lot of just plain interested people from the highways and byways flocked into the State House's biggest hall.

Mr. Long as he fluently disposed of one source of revenue after another and showed that it had been squeezed dry, and that overburdened real estate is rapidly becoming a poor investment in the State, seemed to have everything his own way until two committeemen got underway with their questions.

Objections

The drift of these questions revealed the force of the objection, previously raised, that the retail sales tax would prove a great relief to large corporate interests with much real estate and little consuming capacity, but less relief to the owner of a small amount of real estate, say a $5000 home with large consuming demands. The savings in the property tax might be more than offset by the consuming demands of that man's household, the committeemen pointed out.

Otherwise than this Mr. Long had little difficulty building up a strong case for the tax and knocking down arguments against it, although the opposition has not yet got under way.

He argued that with only about 18 per cent of the people in the State paying taxes at all, the other 82 per cent were not tax conscious and therefore could not be looked to for help in the cutting of State costs.

Most important of all, perhaps, was his declaration that sales taxes when tried in other States and in Massachusetts in the form of a gasoline tax had not reduced retail sales.

Slight Differences

Mr. Long's bill differs from the sales tax proposal made by the Governor only in its refusal to exempt primary necessities and in its specific provision that the tax shall be handled in such a way that it can-

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He Lifts Them Up Among the Whirling Stars

Sir James Jeans Talking to Children THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

One of Britain's Best-Loved and Most Renowned Physical Scientists Has a Host of Friends Among the Juniors—Maybe Because He Doesn't Talk "Down" to Them Even When His Subject Is the Heavenly Constellations.

Police Reveal Gangsters Rule Welfare Island

New York's Commissioner of Corrections Directs Ousting of Warden

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Commissioner of Correction Austin H. McCormick, aided by police yesterday took over control of Welfare Island penitentiary from Warden Joseph A. McCann and his aides, after a surprise raid had disclosed large quantities of weapons and narcotics in the prison cells and other conditions of a nature so shocking that the Commissioner announced he was ready to believe this city penal institution was the "worst prison in the world."

Charges before the Commissioner which led to the raid alleged traffic in narcotics within the prison and deplorable sanitary conditions, with wealthy gangsters and politically-favored prisoners liv' g in comparative luxury.

Mr. McCormick's descent upon the prison was as unexpected as it was dramatic. Immediately upon entering the place, he stormed the "Politicians' Ward" of the penitentiary hospital, where he found about 30 prisoners with reputed political connections. These were placed in solitary confinement.

The charges responsible for the raid alleged that narcotic traffic on Welfare Island goes on virtually

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Ancients Made a Picture Book Of 'Animals' in Stellar Space

But Sir James Jeans Tells Us to Think of Stars as Points of Light, for That's What They've Always Been

By Sir James Jeans
Eminent British Physicist

(Excerpts from the series of radiocast lectures)

. . . A few years ago even the most learned of astronomers could tell us little about the stars except their names and position in the sky, but now it is possible to discover a tremendous lot about each star.

In the present lecture we shall be thinking of the stars primarily as points of light—after all this is how most people think of stars, and how the Chaldean shepherds did.

First of all, try to guess how many stars you could see without a elescope. Think. I am sure you have all guessed too many, except of course those who knew. You can only see about 5000 in all—about 2000 at a time. We never see a full hemisphere of stars because of the obscuring mist over the horizon.

* * *

The ancients made a sort of picture book of the sky; they fixed the appearance of bits of the sky in their minds by imagining groups of stars to look like animals or heroes. Here for example is the bit of the sky round the north pole. You can always see these stars by looking to the north. It has been divided into constellations of the Little Bear (Ursa Minor) and the Dragon (Draco). The arrow is the point round which the sky appears to turn. We see that the whole sky appears to turn round the tail of the Little Bear.

Yet oddly enough it has not always done so. For the earth does not always point in the same direction. It spins like a top but like a rather wabbly one.

Because of the wabbles the inhabitants of England must have seen different parts of the sky at different epochs—just as when a ship rolls we see different sights from the porthole of our cabin. . . .

* * *

The earth repeats the same path round the sun year after year. Thus an astronomer on the sun would see the earth continually repeating the same path in the sky. In the same way we see the sun continually repeating the same path in the sky. We call this path the ecliptic. The constellations which lie along the ecliptic form a perfect zoo of animals. They are 12 in number, and the Chaldeans supposed them to represent the houses of animals which the sun visited in turn as it moved along the Zodiac or "animal-circle"—one each month.

* * *

Now no star is luminous enough to be seen with our naked eyes at a distance of more than about 3000 light-years. Consequently the 5000 or so stars that we can see with our unaided eyes are within about 3000 light-years, and so are fairly near home, on the astronomical scale.

* * *

When we look at the sky with our naked eyes, we may see moon and planets, but we know that these are very near neighbors—looking bright and big only because they are near.

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DePauw Votes Military Training Off Curriculum

All Methodist Schools Will Then Unite With Conference Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Jan. 25—Diminished interest of the students in compulsory military training and doubt as to its educational value, led the Board of Truestees of DePauw University to ask the United States War Department to withdraw the Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit from the campus at the end of the present year.

With the action of the governing body of DePauw, all Methodist-controlled schools have now abolished military training as part of their educational activities.

The decision to request the Government to withdraw the unit was arrived at by a vote of 33 to 2, by the Board of Trustees. The action was in accordance with views of the Methodist Church on military training as expressed in resolutions emanating from the 1928 and 1932 General Conferences.

The movement to abolish the R. O. T. C. at DePauw has been gaining momentum since 1925. Then a majority of the students and faculty petitioned Dr. Leonard H. Martin, the president, to make the course voluntary, instead of compulsory. Maj. W. R. Orton, professor of military science and tactics, led an opposing movement that deferred action on the part of the school authorities. When Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam became president of the university in 1928, one of his first acts was to declare the courses in military training optional instead of compulsory.

Attempts were made to popularize the R. O. T. C., one of these being to return as its head captain, Mr. B. B. McMahan, an athlete and DePauw graduate, who had a colorful war record.

There were factional divisions as to the value of the compulsory military training. Some of the alumni withdrew financial support.

But enrollment, after it was made optional continued to dwindle and when the action was taken by the Board of Trustees asking that it be abolished, only slightly more than 100 students were enrolled, with Maj. Francis M. Brannan having succeeded Captain McMahan. It was doubtful whether the necessary 100 to hold the unit would be enrolled next year, the board of trustees said.

Mr. Roy O. West of Chicago is chairman of the board of trustees of DePauw. Mr. West is a former secretary of the Republican National Committee.

Upon concluding its discussions the Board of Trustees issued a statement as to why the action had been taken, saying, "The Board is acquainted with the fact that the following organizations are on record as opposed to compulsory military training and some of them to all military training in civilian institutions:

"World Federation of Educational Associations, the National Educational Association, the American Physical Education Association, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Northern Baptist Convention, the National Council of Congregational Churches, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Disciples of Christ, the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, the Central Conference of Jewish Rabbis, and the National Student Council of the Young Men's Christian Association."

Aviator Commended

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Acting Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt yesterday sent a letter of commendation to Lieut. D. W. Harrigan, for the past three years senior naval aviator of the dirigibles Akron and Macon.

'King? Oxford Accent! Perish the Thought; My! He'd Be Deposed'

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—If King George delivered one single speech in an "Oxford accent," declared Mr. G. Bernard Shaw in a letter to The Times today, on that same day his people would rise up and proclaim a republic.

Mr. Shaw's letter was declared to close a controversy which has raged in the newspapers over the question of the pronunciation of English.

The controversy was started by the British Broadcasting Corporation's committee, of which Mr. Shaw himself is chairman, when it issued a list of pronunciations recommended for radio announcers.

Newspapers wrote editorials. Indignant readers wrote indignant letters. The classically minded quoted scraps of Latin and Greek to substantiate their claims.

And this is what Shaw told the readers of The Times today:

"An Oxford accent is considered by many graduates of that university to be the perfection of current English, but, unfortunately, over large and densely populated districts of Britain, it irritates some listeners to the point of switching off and infuriates some others so much that they smash their wireless sets because they cannot smash the talker."

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Things Present

It is easier for a college to mix oil and water than to glorify both the sheepskin and the pigskin, according to the editorial "Putting On a Good Show."

Hm-m! It would appear that one should study arithmetic in order to become an artist. See the Young Folks' page.

The Home Forum page today devotes itself largely to "The New Deal in Post Offices."

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page. Readers are invited to clip meritorious cartoons from their local papers and submit them for publication in this weekly feature.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

House Starts to Roll Income Tax Burden From Wage Earner

Committee Tentatively Votes Measure Which Makes Sweeping Changes in the Present Law

Capital and Business to Take the Load up to a Maximum Surtax of 59 Per Cent

Revolutionary Change Abolishes Deductions for Losses—First $3000 Will Be Presumed to Have Been Earned—Report Soon

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Sweeping changes in income tax law shifting the tax burden a little from the backs of the wage earner and coming down harder than ever on capital and business were tentatively voted today by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Final decision is reserved, but members indicated that on the major items under consideration there is little likelihood of further change. The committee still has several minor matters to complete. It expects, however, to report the bill to the House early next week.

To the wage earners of the country the most important change is an allowance of a 10 per cent deduction from net income on earned income up to $8000. The first $3000 will be presumed to have been earned. Proof will have to be submitted for earned income claims between the two figures.

Tax Rates Changed

Regular income tax rates are changed. Under the new rule there will be one normal tax rate of 4 per cent on taxable income up to $4000. Above $4000 the surtax will begin at 4 per cent and increase gradually to a maximum of 59 per cent over $1,000,000. This represents an increase in the maximum of 4 per cent.

The most revolutionary change made by the committee is in the capital gains and losses provisions of the law. Hereafter, tax deductions for losses are abolished. The only method by which a loss can be used is by deducting it from capital gains. If there is an excess of loss "the excess losses are entirely disallowed."

The capital gains will be taxed on a sliding scale. In the event the capital asset which represents the gain is held for less than one year it will be taxable at the full normal income tax rate; between one and two years it will be subject to 90 per cent of the normal rate; between two and five years 60 per cent of the normal rate, and over five years, 40 per cent of the normal rate.

In the case of corporations the graduated percentage reduction of gains and losses does not apply. However, capital losses sustained by corporations are allowed only to the extent of capital gains. Under the present law corporations are allowed to offset capital losses against ordinary income.

Penalty Adopted

The subcommittee's original recommendation that personal holding companies be penalized by a tax of 35 per cent on the undistributed adjusted net income" was adopted. Also approved was the recommendation that the differential against consolidated relations be raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. Any corporation still will have the option of filing separate or consolidated returns.

The original intention of the committee to change the laws governing deductions for depreciation and depletion was abandoned on assurance from the Treasury that they were already planning changes in administrative rules which would affect the same 25 per cent saving in such allowances which the committee desired.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D.) of North Carolina and chairman of the committee inclined to the opinion that the new tax bill would raise well over $200,000,000 despite the fact that the allowance for earned income will mean a loss estimated variously between $36,000,000 and $40,000,000 a year.

Boston Welfare Work Following Its Own Channels

CWA Projects Have No Influence to Reduce the Amounts Needed

Why is it necessary to raise $4,500,000 for charity in the Boston emergency campaign, only $500,000 less than last year, when the Government is spending millions for relief, and when through the CWA alone over 130,000 additional jobs have been provided in the State during the past few months?

Answer to this question asked frequently out of general curiosity will go far, it is believed, to surmount possible barriers in the past to the desired goal.

And the answer is, according to Mr. F. A. Barrett, executive manager of the emergency campaign, that relief provided through such federal projects as the CWA does not touch the field which receives the support from private charities supplied with funds through the special campaign. Neither of the fields overlaps the other, Mr. Barrett points out. The government is spending money for one thing, he says, the charities for another.

As a matter of fact Mr. G. W. Farley, general chairman of the campaign has pointed out, the charities furnish relief to those "ineligible" for public aid and give temporary assistance to those in distress.

Included in the work of the charities which will spend the money raised in this campaign are hospital and civic care and general health work, settlement club activities, care of children in foster homes, protection of neglected and abused children, and general help and guidance for those in need.

"Government relief," Mr. Barrett says, "is designed to provide the essentials required to keep people alive. It leaves no margin over their subsistence—something with which to meet sickness or any other of those emergencies with which people living on rock bottom standards are confronted."

In plain words Mr. Barrett concludes the same conditions which have thrown thousands into the pauper class have vastly increased the necessity of supporting those private agencies which alone can get many of these thousands out of that class. If the present charities are not supported, he said, there is every danger that the tax burden of increased government relief will be permanent instead of temporary.

Reich Pastors Quit Mueller as Protest

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (AP)—In a manifesto decrying the "wrong leadership" and "errors" of the National Socialist German Christians, 12 pastors in leading church positions and three laymen announced yesterday their secession from the ranks of Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller.

"We deem it our duty before God to declare herewith that we have nothing more in common with the present leadership of the German Christians," the statement read. "Our great aim, namely the union of National Socialism, the German race, and the Evangelical Church, has been sorely jeopardized through wrong leadership. The attitude of the so-called German Christians in the past few weeks has shown how woefully they have erred."

The split was a sequel to a long-standing church controversy over leadership and beliefs which included, among other actions, an agitation for a revision of the Scriptures, anti-Semitic pronouncements and a recent decree in which Reichsbishop Mueller assumed virtually dictatorial powers.

Georgia's Cut-Price Auto Tags Popular

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 25 (AP)—Officials in 47 states may storm in private and appeal to patriotism publicly but Georgia's state mail order business grows tag by tag.

For two years Georgia won the Hollywood award for the most beautiful automobile license plates in the nation. That didn't increase business. Gov. Eugene Talmadge issued an executive order making all tags one price, $3.

Motorists almost mobbed the motor vehicle license department. Mail order business outside of Georgia set a new high.

Mr. Marcus P. McWhorter, chief of the tag department, said that to date more than 2500 motorists living in other states have bought Georgia tags and the mails are heavier and heavier with orders.

Child Labor Law Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 25—The proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution was endorsed by the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers, at its meeting here Tuesday night, and prompt ratification of the amendment by the New York State Legislature was urged.

Huddleston Finds Americans Warmly Back Anglo-American Boycott Against War-Makers

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Now Lecturing in the United States

That Great Britain and the United States should here and now make a joint declaration to the effect that in the event of war they would refuse supplies of any kind, commodities or munitions or credits, to all the belligerents—this proposition which I have been privileged to make to many audiences in the United States has invariably been indorsed by enthusiastic cheers.

It is a very serious proposition. I put it forward as one which, in itself, would go far toward rendering war impossible. But it is one which calls for speedy action before the European situation grows worse.

Here is not just another pact to be added to a vast and assorted collection of pacts, many of which are forgotten already. It does not need any elaboration. It should not be extended, and watered. Great Britain and the United States, with a common resolve, can make it very difficult for the countries to fight.

For most nations are undoubtedly poor. They have not the wherewithal to fight. Yet poverty, as such, will not stop war. Indeed, since poverty means misery and discontent; and may provoke revolution, it is quite conceivable that the rulers of poor countries might deliberately prefer war as an alternative.

Inside their own countries, with the frontiers closed, it is easy enough in war time to give an enforced currency to paper money. The trouble lies in procuring necessaries from abroad.

Embargo Needed Now

The temptation to those nations which can supply foods or money is to trade with the belligerents. It has been said, in certain quarters, that war would stimulate commerce. True, the goods might never be paid for, nor the money loaned repaid; but past experience would not be a deterrent to some bankers and to some manufacturers.

At the present time I believe that orders are being placed both in the United States and in Great Britain for material which is presumably intended for warlike purposes. If an embargo could be laid on these exports, it would be excellent. Perhaps

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Trumpetings in the Jungle

Well! Well! The Massachusetts G. O. P. Elephant has actually let out a blast which has been heard from Capes Cod and Ann to State Line tunnel in the Berkshires!

Three cheers, my Brethren! Actually some of us "hard-biled" Republicans had begun to think the official elephant hadn't a trumpet left in it.

But Mr. Carl A. Terry, Republican State Chairman whose initials spell a fighting name, will lead a real state contest this fall. The retirement of Mr. Joseph B. Ely from the leadership of the Democrats, if he does stay quit, means this State will be fighting ground this fall.

Thanks also to Mr. Amos L. Taylor of Belmont, who was Republican State Chairman until C. A. T. of Fall River was elected. Amos isn't the kind to quit a scrap because it may cause fur to fly.

* * *

No, sir! Carl and Amos pumped pep into the state committee yesterday, and Mr. David I. Walsh, who has the title of Senior United States Senator among other designations, will have to fight to retain that proud designation.

The Massachusetts Republicans decided to have a complete ticket in the field this fall, United States Senator and all.

* * *

Ely Helped

Governor Ely did his part in pepping up the elephant yesterday. S'pose he doesn't care, now that he thinks he's going to be out of it.

He dropped Mr. Herman A. MacDonald of Beverly as Associate Commissioner of Public Works, moved Gen. Richard K. Hale, the second Republican commissioner, into Mr. MacDonald's place, and then got the Executive Council to approve the appointment of Mr. William F. Callahan of Newton, a simon-pure Democrat, to the place left vacant by General Hale's being kicked upstairs.

The Council, Republican as it is, fell for this.

So Governor Ely has put a Democrat in the public works board and for nearly three years, at that.

That sort of business'll make the elephant snort, all right, all right!

* * *

Dr. Lowell for Senator

Even the Harvard Crimson thinks the Republican Party in Massachusetts is hard up for virile leadership. The Crimson, without a blush of

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Deals With Rogues Advised to Catch Corrupt Attorneys

Granting of Immunity in Jury-Fixing Cases Covered in Plan

So desperately are effective weapons against the lawbreakers needed that the State was urged today to bargain with the rogues themselves by granting immunity to witnesses in cases involving corrupt attorneys.

Mr. Robert Homans, Boston attorney, who pressed this measure before the Committee on the Judiciary, declared to catch a rogue the use of a rogue must be tolerated.

Representative Horace T. Cahill, house chairman of the committee, expressed the view that this question of immunity should not be confined merely to corrupt attorneys.

Mr. Homans was supporting this measure primarily to unearth evidence to fix the responsibility for the recent scandals of jury fixing, which he said is practically an organized racket in Suffolk County and that it is spreading into Middlesex.

He cited cases of jury fixers, involving a prominent attorney, who had been helped out of the State. If the present law could be passed, he said, such men might be caught and induced to tell.

If the only way to detect the responsible parties in these scandals is to trade with rascals, then that is the only recourse left the State, he said.

Mr. Homans said the situation relating to the legal fraternity is a serious one, and if the situation in regard to other fields, such as kidnaping and fraudulent sale of securities, becomes likewise serious, immunity should be extended.

Attorney-General Acquitted

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 26 (AP)—Mr. Roland Boynton, Kansas attorney-general, was acquitted by the state Senate Court today on all four articles of impeachment against him charging misdemeanors in office in connection with the $1,000,000 Kansas bogus bond scandal.

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English-Speaking Peoples Urged to Join Against War

Huddleston Discovers That Americans Back Arms Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

that is too much to ask. There is no proof of the use to which these articles may be put; and to forbid the acceptance of such orders in peace time would raise grave disputes. The question of governmental control of private arms factories is involved. That is a problem which has not been solved and may not be solved immediately.

But preparation for war is one thing; interference is not easy. The deliberate and ostensible encouragement of war is another thing; and it ought to be very easy for the two English-speaking peoples to express their determination to withhold all aid, moral or material, from nations engaged in war.

If they did so, war would collapse. Without financial assistance, without help in the form of foodstuffs and munitions and the stuff of which munitions are made, there is no European country which would be capable of prosecuting a war.

And it is from Great Britain and the United States that commodities and credits would have to come. They sufficiently command the situation to control the issue of war and peace. It has been suggested that Russia is a potential furnisher to belligerents; but it is clear that Russia could not keep a war going at present. Japan too—but Japan lacks many things, many of the most important things, and is not a world financier.

Opportunity for President Roosevelt

Acting alone, Great Britain could d no good. Nor could the United States. Indeed, it is possible to conceive a most unfortunate antagonism were one alone of the countries to lay an embargo on merchandise for warmakers. They must act together, and acting together they could, by this simple process, do much more than has been done by all the conferences, agreements, pacts, of post-war years.

So I have ventured to propose that President Roosevelt should take the initiative of draftinfi such a declaration. I have done so because he is a man of unusual boldness. He will do a great deal that would be submitted by others to endless deliberation. The opportunity which he now has is obvious.

As for the attitude of Great Britain, I am convinced of its complete friendliness to such a step.

But there must be no interminable and inconclusive talk about aggressor and victim of aggression. All belligerents must be included in this embargo. To begin to discriminate is to open the door wide. Why, it is not yet decided which country was really guilty of the last war.

The chief point is not which country is a little more right or a little more wrong than the other, but how they can be prevented from fighting, or from continuing to fight.

Great Britain and the United States stand in a peculiar position in this matter. They are both detached from Europe; they are disinterested—or rather are interested in the preservation of peace. They speak the same language, think the same thoughts, hold the same traditions. It so happens that they have the supreme power, if they work together in this connection. They are the arbiters. With their help war is possible. Without their help war is virtually impossible.

At first, I made the proposal timidly. I was not sure of the reception it would have. Now I am sure. It would be welcomed by all Americans of good will. It implies no liability, it cannot lead to entanglements, it is not based on the idea of sanctions or of intervention. It is, in the only real sense, nonintervention, and it is a nonintervention which will be effective.

But the declaration should be solemnly made in unmistakable terms now.

Dr. Butler Declares Two Great Nations Must Work for Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—A federation of English-speaking peoples to preserve the political philosophies of democracy and representative government and to rally the nations in a world-wide determination to ban war was urged by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Pilgrims of the United States, at the annual meeting of the organization yesterday.

Expressing grave apprehension over the drifting policies which the lack of competent leadership and attacks against the fundamental tenets of English-speaking peoples have brought about, Dr. Butler declared this situation had succeeded "our older habit of teaching and illustrating the wisdom and the strength of the institutions on which the English-speaking peoples have built their governments, and the result is not fortunate or happy to look out upon."

"If the world today could be offered the binding force of the personality of a Washington, the constructive argument as to commerce, finance and banking of a Hamilton and the political, fundamental principles of a Jefferson," he asserted, "it could find a way out of its troubles by strengthening every nation, by weakening none, by learning in this larger field the substance of the lessons which our ancestors learned and applied along this Atlantic coast 150 years ago."

Cites Henry George

Urging the necessity of uniting to defend English political philosophies, Dr. Butler cited a sentence from Henry George which he declared was prophetic in a high degree.

"'Is it too soon to hope that it may be the mission of this republic to unite all nations of English-speech,' he quoted Mr. George as having said on Independence Day, 1877, 'whether they grow beneath the Northern Star or Southern Cross, in a league, which, by insuring peace and liberating commerce will be the forerunner of a world-wide federation that will make war the possibility of a past age and turn to works of usefulness the enormous forces now dedicated to destruction?'

"I submit, my fellow Pilgrims, that although those words go back over half a century, they are prophetic in their insight and prophetic in their appeal," Dr. Butler continued. "For if a given political philosophy and the institutions built upon that philosophy are challenged, who is to defend them and expound them if not the peoples whose institutions and philosophy they are?

"Have we, or have we not, we English-speaking peoples, have we, or have we not, something in which we so profoundly believe that we are willing and ready to exert ourselves, not only to teach it to others but so to manage it within our own respective national confines that we make it attractive to others and answer their criticism of us?

Public Opinion to Decide

"The answer must be given by the public opinion of the English-speaking peoples and it must be given through the mind and personality of constructive leadership.

"The time is ripe and has been ripe for three or four or five years past for an eager, competent and aggressive assertion of the place in history of the fundamental principles of the life and government of the English-speaking peoples and for their representation and protection among ourselves, so that they will make their own appeal to those who are tossed with trouble and are seeking some new way out of their difficulties.

"I should like to stand with those great names in the English-speaking race, whether on the other side of the Atlantic or on this, who have for 300, 400 years been, one after the other, making epoch-marking contribution to the history of free institutions and pointing the way to what you and I believe to be progress.

"For one, I am not prepared to surrender liberty to compulsion in any form without asserting liberty's service and demonstrating its power to lead."

Federal Assurance Of Jobs After May 1 Given CWA Workers

Indications of new irregularities in CWA job assignments in Boston were momentarily buried today under reassuring news from Washington that workers on civil-works projects probably would be provided with employment after May 1 even though the civil works program itself is concluded defintely on that date.

Dismissal of 200 men employed at works Department yesterday resulted in an explanation by Mr. Christopher J. Carven, Public Works Commissioner, that the action was the result of a letter from Mr. Everett L. Hanna, State Employment Superintendent.

Mr. Hanna, though he did not deny sending a letter to Mr. Carven discussing the matter, declared he had not discharged anyone, explaining that dismissal of CWA employees was not in his province. Mr. Hanna further indicated that the men let out represented the number which he said had been paced on the rolls through some irregularity invloving "spurious" assignment slips.

With neither Mr. Carven nor Mr. Hanna accepting responsibility for the discharge of the men the matter remained temporarily suspended between city hall and the employment office.

Mather Named to Direct Harvard Summer School

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology at Harvard University, has been appointed director of the Harvard Summer School for 1934 it was announced today. Dr. Mather succeeds Assistant Prof. N. Henry Black who directed the school in 1932 and 1933. He becomes the tenth director of the school, founded in 1871 and known as the oldest university summer school in America.

Professor Mather has been a member of the Harvard teaching staff since 1924 and is one of the most popular lecturers in the university. In addition to acting as director, he plans to give one course in geology.

Thin Ice

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Devaluation Vote With Modification Is Near in Senate

Victory Expected — Billion-Dollar Federal Loan Far Oversubscribed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Gold and silver, since time immemorial the two metals most precious to all mankind, were once more burning issues before the Senate today as the time drew near for final vote on President Roosevelt's dollar devaluation bill that will cause a revolution in the whole fiscal structure of the nation.

While monetary affairs were being debated in the Senate, the Treasury Department made its own contribution to the discussion by announcing that the $1,000,000,000 in short-term, tax-exempt securities offered yesterday had been oversubscribed three and a half times in the course of a single day.

The Senate debate reopened with passage of the President's bill a foregone conclusion but with certain modifications now expected. Mr. Roosevelt has made one concession to opponents of the bill, and will permit the three-year time limit provision to be incorporated in the measure as advocated by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia and approved, 12 to 8, in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Senator Glass and the orthodox school of finance, consider this a big improvement.

On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt has rejected another amendment to place stabilization operations in a five-man board, instead of solely with the Secretary of Treasury and Administration leaders are certain that they have votes enough to defeat the committee proposal.

Only one other major committee amendment remains—that which states the huge new $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund shall be used "solely" for international operations. As originally written, the bill would have permitted domestic operations of the stabilization fund in the credit market, which would put the fund into possible competition with the Federal Reserve System in this field. The outcome of this amendment is still undetermined but like the others, rests with the White House.

But while the fate of the banking committee amendments was thus being decided in advance, other proposals for changes came from the Senate floor and in particular the question of silver was injected into the discussion by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana with the proposal that the white metal be remonetized at the 16-to-1 ratio with gold.

From the floor came another proposal backed by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho that a provision be incorporated in the bill making currency inflation mandatory. He would direct the issuance of currency upon the surplus gold resulting from devalution of the dollar.

While these various proposals may delay the measure a little the Administration has now, as it has had from the beginning, complete control of the measure and the fate of each amendment. Propped against his desk Senator Glass is making a dramatic lone fight against the bill, but his isolation from party colleagues was emphasized dramatically yesterday, as a ring of hostile questioners surrounded him.

"What's the use of fighting!" said one Democratic Senator yesterday, off the record. "I don't approve of the bill, but its bound to pass and if I oppose Mr. Roosevelt I'll lose my shirt when I come up for re-election in my constituency!"

Time Limitation Pleases

This comment seemed to reflect the views of a good many senators who talked informally on the subject.

A general sigh of relief accompanied White House announcement that the three-year time limit on the measure has been accepted. This strengthens the act in the courts, as an "emergency measure." More than that, it sees a time for "financial demobilization" when international agreement is reached.

It was Mr. Owen D. Young, in committee hearings, who emphasized that the huge new stabilization funds are just as dangerous to world peace as big navies. He approved the proposed American stabilization fund, on the ground that when other countries were arming themselves in this way there was no alternative for the United States.

"All equalization funds operate in secret," he added, however. "They must operate in secret. So I am opposed to them as a permanent part of the monetary system of this country, or any other country. I think they are a menace to business, to economic welfare, and I think that if they are carried far enough they would be a menace to peace."

More Dangerous Than Bryan

Bitterly assailing the measure, Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R.) of Delaware, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, opened the debate today.

"I desire in the first place, to call attention to the fact that this is not an emergency measure," he said. "The arguments often impressed upon us in the last 10 or 11 months that the Administration is in a war with the depression and patriotism demands that we give it support does not apply to this bill. This legislation is not only permanent in character, but revolutionary in purpose. It is much more dangerous than the proposal of Mr. Bryan in 1896.

"In my judgment, it violates two important provisions of the Constitution, in that Congress undertakes to delegate to the President its own duty and responsibility with respect to coining money and fixing the value thereof; and secondly, it undertakes to legalize robbery by taking property of our citizens without due process of law and without just compensation.

"In addition to that, it destroys the gold base of our circulating currency, builds up a huge central political banking system within the Government and gives to one man the complete control of $2,000,000,000 to be known as 'stabilization fund,' a fund clearly intended for circulation in foreign exchange.

"One unfortunate provision with respect to this fund is that neither the President nor his Secretary of the Treasury is required to give any information to the public with respect to it until three years and three months after the law becomes effective and that happens to be about three months after the present term of the President expires."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	NBC soloist.....	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Boston Opera Club	popular program.	CBS soloist; orch..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	program	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Sam Curtis chat...	Local dance music	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	"Hickory Nuts".....	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Hollywood Highlights.	records; talks....	Merry-Go-Round .	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; music.....	Local dance music	Tito Guizar, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Grandma's Trunk..	Local dance music	"Little Italy".....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Salute program...	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15	"Robin Hood," sketch	Billy Batchelor...	Just Plain Bill....	Dance music.....
7:30	Tony's Barber Shop...	After Dinner Revue	Organ; theremin..	Italian Echoes,
7:45	Emergency speaker...	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	native program...
8:00	'Cape Diamond Light,'	Vallee Orchestra;	Morton Downey...	Mandolin group ..
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	dramatic sketch;	Edwin C. Hill.....	N. E. Council talk.
8:30	NBC talk series.....	soloists from	Voice of America;	Boston Police Le-
8:45	Joe and Bateese.....	stage and screen	talks; music.....	gion Band.....
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance music.....
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Show Boat; Win-	Benchley; music..	Organ recital....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	ninger; soloists;	Talk, Gen. Hugh	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.....	akii; orchestra...	S. Johnson.....	Reports; news....
10:00	Concert in aid of	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Sam Bittel and
10:15	Emergency Campaign	Orchestra; Deems	chestra; soloists..	his orchestra.....
10:30	Local dance music...	Taylor; solo	Camera Man talk..	News Service.....
10:45	News flashes.....	specialties	Reports; news....	Warnow Orch.;
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news..	Russian soloists	soloists; quartet..
11:15	The Poet Prince.....	NBC soloist.....	and orchestra.....	Speaker; soloist....
11:30	Harold Stern and his	Enric Madriguera	Isham Jones and	Sign off.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	and his orchestra	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WNAC, Address, Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: "Habits of Desert Plants and Animals."
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, "Melodies of Stephen Collins Foster."
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music"; Harvey Hays, narrator; Ruth Lyon, soprano.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
8:45 WBZ, "Red Davis Takes the Examination," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier," with Dorothy Parker.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; Merrie Men; Neil Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Melodic Strings": concert orchestra, from Canada.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Symphonic Band, Frank Simon, director; narrator.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:45 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER (Plymouth). "The Empress Eugenie." Solo-drama. 8:30.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). Musical comedy. 8:30.

"STATE OF GRACE" (Wilbur). Lillian Gish in a new comedy, with scenes laid in Beacon Hill. Written by Phillip Barry. Presented by Arthur Hopkins. 8:20.

Movies

MAJESTIC—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 2:30 and 8:20.

METROPOLITAN—Last day of Mary Pickford's personal appearances. "All of Me," on screen. 11:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:10, 8:25, 10:45.

SCOLLAY AND MODERN—Zane Grey's "Thundering Herd." A picture for people who enjoy plenty of action in outdoor settings. Modern at 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Scollay at 10 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25.

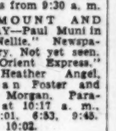
KEITH'S—"I Am Suzanne." A musical romance with Lilian Harvey and Gene Raymond. 10:20 a. m., 12:35, 2:50, 5:10, 7:25, 9:40.

BOSTON—Doris Kenyon in person. "As Husbands Go" on the screen. 10 a. m., 1:07, 4:15, 7:39, 10:36.

STATE—Ann Harding in "Gallant Lady," with Clive Brook. 12:30, 3:00, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55.

UPTOWN—Ann Harding in "The Right to Romance." Also "S. O. S. Iceberg." 2:20, 4:57, 7:35, 10:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Charlie Chase comedy; travel film of "Moorish Spain"; Sioglow cartoon, and other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.



PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Paul Muni in "Hi, Nellie." Newspaper story. Not yet seen. Also "Orient Express," with Heather Angel, Norman Foster and Ralph Morgan. Paramount at 10:17 a. m., 1:09, 3:01, 4:53, 9:45. Fenway 2:11, 4:48, 7:35, 10:02.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Rulon Robison, tenor. Assisting artists: Gaston Elcus and Norbert Lauga, violins; Louis Artieres, viola; E. Power Biggs, organ; Edwin Biltcliffe, accompanist. 8:15.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY — Lecture by Mr. Harry T. Thompson — "The Family Tree of American Garden Architecture." 8.

GARRICK PLAYERS — "Caprice," a comedy by Sil-Vara. In the Garrick Little Theater, 378 Centre Street, Newton Corner. 8:20.

AUTO SHOW—From 10 a. m. to 10:30. Mechanics Building.

TOMORROW

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville. 8.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 2:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM — Free Guidance, "Greek Art," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, of Harvard, lectures on "Shakespeare's Villains." 8.

MASSACHUSETTS CIVIC LEAGUE—"The Menace of the Movies." Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley discusses "block booking" at a luncheon meeting of the Children's Welfare Committee, in her home at 172 Beacon Street, at 13:30.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Mrs. Andrew J. George speaks on "Problems at Washington." 10:45 a. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer this afternoon and early tonight, followed by rain, becoming fair Friday; colder late tonight and Friday; temperatures will be in the lower 30's late tonight and below freezing during Friday; moderate southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Maine: Light rain or snow, colder in northwest portion, and warmer in extreme southeast portion tonight; Friday generally fair and much colder; cold wave in north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light rain changing to snow tonight; Friday fair and much colder; cold wave in north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light rain tonight; Friday generally fair; cold late tonight; much colder Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest shifting to west and northwest winds, and overcast weather with light rain tonight; Friday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	34	New Orleans	58	64
Chicago	28	34	New York	36	42
Denver	34	42	Norfolk, Va.	40	50
Helena, Mont.	32	32	Philadelphia	36	44
Jacksonville	62	72	St. Louis	30	64
Kansas City	18	40	St. Paul	-2	42
Los Angeles	50	70	San Francisco	58	64
Miami, Fla.	72	74	Washington	38	46

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 25.
B—Maximum Jan. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7:49 p. m., Friday 8:05 a. m.
Height of tides 7.4 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:18 p. m.

'Forgotten Men' Crowd Hearing On a Sales Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

not be concealed from the purchasers or withheld from the State.

Particularly telling as a bulwark to his assertion that the retail tax would not diminish the volume of sales, was his recital of sales records for gasoline stations on the boundaries of Massachusetts. Despite the fact that gasoline stations on the borders of states adjoining Massachusetts advertise: "Buy here and save the tax," the gasoline stations on the Massachusetts side maintained their volume of business unimpaired. This indicated to Mr. Long that a small sales tax does not deter the consumers from buying.

With the value of real estate reduced millions of dollars in the State and with other sources of revenue exploited to the extent of $27,000,000, Massachusetts finds itself $16,000,000 short, Mr. Long said. This sum can either be passed on to real estate, thus making the burden $36,000,000 more than it should normally sustain, or it can be passed on to the great mass of untaxed consumers, who will be asked to pay a flat, uniform tax of 2 per cent on their purchases, he told the committee.

Mayor Is on Record

The most weighty person to record his views before the committee thus far was Mayor Mansfield, who through his representative, Mr. Isadore Fox, expressed support for a manufacturers' tax with the necessities of life exempted. Cloaked in mystery are his reasons for this preference. Inferentially he is against the sales tax.

Mr. William J. McDonald, prominent Boston realtor, who supported a sales tax levied on manufacturers and wholesalers as well as retailers, launched an unexpected attack against the state board of tax appeals. This board, Mr. McDonald alleged, has lopped hundreds of millions of dollars off the valuations in Boston with resultant injury to other property owners.

According to Mr. McDonald it is the large property owners getting the abatements. They get the "cuts" on the agreement with their attorneys that the fee will be 50 per cent of the first year's reduction, Mr. McDonald understands.

It becomes increasingly apparent that opponents of the sales tax are going to demand substantial proof that the enactment of the sales levy would actually result in a considerable drop in the real estate tax. Opponents of the levy are aware of states that have passed the sales tax on the assumption that real estate would be relieved without any such result ensuing.

It was to make certain a drop in the property tax that Mr. McDonald pressed his bill that would tax the business of manufacturer and wholesaler alike. Unless the tax on real estate is reduced 50 per cent, he said, the levying of the sales tax is not worth while.

The essentially different feature of the sales tax this year as contrasted with last is that it taxes sales only on the retail counter. Manufacturers and wholesalers would be exempted so that they might not be placed at a competitive disadvantage with the enterprises of other states.

It was Representative William H. Melley, committeeman, who presented the objection that the small real estate owner would get little relief from the sales tax, although it might purport to be drawn for his particular advantage. He cited a case of a home owner with property valued at $5000, and insisted that the $17.50 which Mr. Long said he would save in property taxes would more than be offset by the purchases that the owner would have to make for his family if the sales tax were enacted.

Mr. Long declared that the $17.50 would allow purchases of $860 subject to the 2 per cent tax.

Russo-Japanese War Talked

A Russo-Japanese war within six months is predicted by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, correspondent of the London Observer and Spectator. He addressed the "School of Politics" last night at Radcliffe College. "Japan realizes that the Soviet Union is in a weakened military condition," he said, but Russia will not remain in this condition long.

League of Nations To Survive Buffets, Dr. Hudson Insists

Characterizing the League of Nations as organized world opinion, Dr. Manley O. Hudson, professor of international law at Harvard University, stated this morning that if the League should be abolished a new league would have to be created to take its place.

Speaking at the Foreign Affairs School of Politics conducted at Radcliffe College by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, he pointed out that even the Soviet Union is now showing a more friendly attitude toward the League of Nations. "The present challenge," he said, "comes from Japan, Germany and Italy.

"Japan has defied the League. Germany's action seems to be neither in the interest of the world at large nor in the interest of her own people. While no definite suggestions have been made, the Italian Government would like the League, it appears, to be less democratic."

The 50 or more smaller nations, he added, seem to be meeting this challenge and can, in his opinion, be depended on to keep the League alive. The ultimate result he concluded would be greater influence and prestige for the League, as "an essential agency, indispensable to peace and cooperation."

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Carnegie Silver Medal Goes To Eight-Year-Old Girl Who Saved Big Boy From Drowning

Fifteen Tokens of Heroism Awarded and Pensions Allotted to Dependents and Survivors of Winners by Commission at Annual Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25—An eight-year-old girl, five boys and a newspaper publisher are among 15 persons to whom the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission awarded medals today for outstanding acts of bravery in saving the lives of others.

The awards were announced at the thirtieth annual session of the commission founded by Andrew Carnegie and were made public through the Associated Press.

Pensions aggregating $3240 a year were allotted to dependents of four of the medal winners who made the supreme sacrifice in their acts of heroism; $1500 was given to survivors of two others; $2500 was appropriated to buy homes or supply other needs of three, and $2000 was donated for educational purposes.

Two silver medals were among the awards, the other 13 being of bronze.

Lucy Evans August, of Superior, Wis., eight years old, rescued Richard C. Glover, six years her senior, from drowning in Lake Negagamon, on Aug. 14, 1932, after he slipped from a water sled. Richard was submerged in water seven feet deep; Lucy swam to him and brought him to the shore. She is one of the youngest persons ever to receive a medal from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

Schoolboys Make Rescues

Two Mississippi schoolboys, Robert C. Cowan Jr., 16 years of age, of Gulfport, and W. Jackson Easterling, 13, of Mount Olive, won medals for courageous rescues. Robert saved A. Emmette Favre, 17, from drowning after the latter fell from a 50-foot launch into the Mississippi Sound four miles from shore. Jackson rescued three-year-old James J. Smith, who fell into a 75-foot well.

Mr. Herman G. Stafinbil of Kalispell, Mont., won a silver medal for rescuing two babies from a flaming log house at Lakeside. He crawled seven feet through smoke, broke into the living-room and crawled 10 feet more to reach three-year-old Alice I. Wutzke. After pulling her to safety, and while his wife implored him not to go back, Mr. Stafinbil returned to the room where flames were shooting down to within three feet of the floor and burning pitch was falling from the roof, reached Adeline, twin sister of Alice, and brought her out safely.

Mr. Omar L. Nunn of Great Falls, Mont., was awarded a medal for the heroic effort of his son, Alexander Nunn, 20-year-old schoolboy, to save Frank C. Smith from the Missouri River. Both were drowned.

Rescue Farm Hand

Thirteen-year-old William P. Hendricks of Hixson, Tenn., ignoring his mother's calls to abandon a drowning girl and save himself, grappled with 11-year-old Dorothy Marbet until he brought her to shore safely in the Buffalo River near Waynesboro. For this feat, William was awarded a medal by the commission.

Mr. Thomas M. Fowler of Martin, Tenn., won a bronze medal for rescuing Adolphus L. Wade, a farm hand, who was in distress in the north fork of the Orion River.

Carl R. Blum, 16, of Nauvoo, Ill., won a bronze medal for a game, but unsuccessful effort to save a companion, George W. Webb, 15, who dove from a rowboat into the Mississippi River and was caught in the current in water 20 feet deep and about 900 feet from shore.

Other recipients of the medals were the widow of Mr. Thomas J. Stapleton of Syracuse, who made a gallant attempt to rescue two children from Oneida Lake on May 27, 1933; the widow of Mr. Robert S. Wilson, a newspaper publisher, who lost his life in an attempt to save a girl floundering in deep water in Half Moon Lake on July 19, 1931; the widow of Mr. Ivan Edward Swift of Farmville, Va., who tried unsuccessfully to save a neighbor, Glenn B. Williams, who was overcome by carbon dioxide in a well on Oct. 8, 1932; and the widow of Mr. Albin E. Hultberg of Warren, Penna., a machinist, for his attempt to rescue Mrs. Ella Goodard from the Allegheny River on July 23, 1933. Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Hultberg were awarded pensions of $70 a month each.

The widow of Mr. Joseph D'Amato, of New Britain, Conn., was awarded a medal and a pension of $60 a month for her husband's gallant efforts to rescue a fellow-worker who was overcome in a gas-producer.

Two medals were awarded to Mr. Parker Wheeler Fairbank, of New Britain, Conn., and Mr. Herbert Thomas Ryerson, of Guilford, Conn. Mr. Fairbank succeeded in making the rescue which Mr. D'Amato attempted unsuccessfully. Mr. Ryerson won the medal for his efforts to save John Nigosanti, a laborer, who fell into the Lieutenant River.

Hungarian Students Profit by Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Struggling students of Hungary are to benefit through the return of the Pázmány Peter University lands to their country, as the result of a recent decision of the World Court at The Hague.

The Pázmány Péter University was founded in Budapest in 1635, and, during the following centuries, large gifts of land were made to it, but this land—some 16,000 hectares of it, lying to the north of Hungary—was, by the Treaty of Trianon, handed over to Czechoslovakia after the World War.

Ever since this was done, a persistent controversy has been in progress as to whether the lands so transferred were actually State property or whether they belonged, privately, to the university.

The matter has now been decided by international jurists in conference at the Court of International Justice in favor of university ownership.

Ten years of persistent though peacefully persuasive work, says Mr. Paul Angyal, dean of the university, —who, with Mr. Paul Szladics, represented Hungary at The Hague—may well inspire those students who are now to reap the benefits of it with the certainty that bigger things are won by patience than by pugilism.

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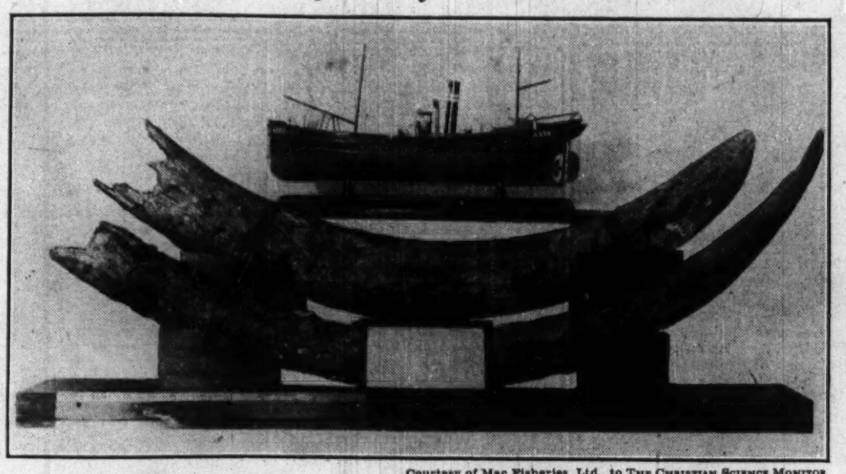

Courtesy of Mac Fisheries, Ltd., to The Christian Science Monitor

Mammoth Tusks Dredged From North Sea Near Shetland Islands

North Sea Trawler Fishes Up Tusks Of Prehistoric Beast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scot.—A pair of ivory tusks said to be about 50,000 years old and to have belonged to a mammoth or shaggy elephant was a surprise catch of a trawler off the Shetland Islands.

The tusks were submitted to the professor of natural history at Aberdeen University, who stated that they were of animals who lived in Europe during the Ice Age.

Whether the animal which carried them drifted down from the arctic in an iceberg, or whether it was one of those which roamed over land which is now the bed of the North Sea, is not known. The tusks are 4 feet 6 inches long.

Tariff Bargaining Works for Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Action just taken by the French Government in reducing a 15 per cent surtax upon British goods is pointed to with satisfaction by protectionists here who claim that one of the chief merits of a tariff is as a bargaining weapon in negotiations for freeing international trade from impediments of all kinds.

The French tax referred to was imposed in 1931 to balance the competitive trade advantage derived by Great Britain from currency devaluation in that year. Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, protested in the House of Commons against this tax on Nov. 23. He also announced that the British Government would be prepared to retaliate in kind.

Pressure in Paris for reduction in the French tariff, subsequently brought to bear by the Lyons silk industry, is claimed to have done the rest without ill-will or friction of any kind. In any case the net result has been the removal of what had previously been a definite impediment to Franco-British trade.

Aircraft 'Folds' Wings To Use Road Like Auto

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 25 (AP) — An aircraft that will fold its wings and travel along highways was described here yesterday by its inventor, Prof. John W. Miller, associate professor of aeronautical engineering at the University of Washington, as a possible forerunner of a combined motorcar and airplane.

Professor Miller said the automobile-airplane was so designed that the engine power could be applied to its wheels, making travel along highways to and from airports possible. He said he had driven it as much as 50 miles in that manner.

Kentucky Negro Lynched; Investigation Is Started

HAZARD, Ky., Jan. 25 (AP)—Four men were arrested today as county officials pressed their investigation of the lynching of Rex Scott, Negro, who was taken from Perry County jail here by a mob last night and hanged in adjoining Knott County.

A posse led by Sheriff Filmore McIntosh reached the scene in time to see the members of the mob scatter and run to near-by mining camps. Scott was accused of slugging Alex Johnson, a miner, on a street here Saturday night. Johnson passed on at the hospital here two hours after the Negro was found lynched. He had never regained consciousness.

Antilynching Steps Urged

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 25 (AP)—A resolution pledging support of Governor Laffoon in "any steps he may take" to prevent lynchings was unanimously adopted today by the Kentucky House of Representatives.

G. O. P. Women Attack Roosevelt's Policies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Objections to the Roosevelt policies as "socialistic" and at times "communistic" were made at a Republican women's luncheon Jan. 23 by Mrs. Paul FitzSimons, Rhode Island's Republican committeewoman.

Mrs. FitzSimons, whose former husband, Mr. Alfred W. Vanderbilt, went down in the Titanic, made one of the first feminine attacks for the Republicans. She charged that in so completely overturning "the old order," this Administration had interfered both with liberty and the Constitution.

Dollar-a-Year Men Still Serve

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Even in peace times the United States is using dollar-a-year men. Mr. Joseph H. Choate Jr., of New York, head of the federal alcohol control administration, is one. This was disclosed yesterday in hearings on the Treasury-Post Office supply bill reported to the House.

Cuba Turns From Revolution To Plan for Reconstruction

President Mendieta Enjoys Affection and Admiration of All Factions—Debts Owed Americans Can Only Be Paid by Trade

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba is off to a fresh start. Common sense has replaced anarchy. Washington's recognition of President Mendieta opens the way for economic and financial relief. A readjustment program, laid aside following former President Machado's abdication, is to be reviewed.

The political pendulum has swung from left to right. Conservatism takes the place of radicalism. An unworkable student régime has ended. Civil war is averted. Yet much remains to be done.

Emotion, month ago inflamed, must be quieted. Only time and good work can do this. Recognition, while it removes the subtle and demoralizing propaganda, fostered by non-recognition, will be valueless, unless the Cuban Republic remains loyal to the man it has chosen for President. Revolutionistic ideas, which have sporadically turned the island upside down, can have no place in the new order of things.

Mendieta Highly Esteemed

In the selection of Carlos Mendieta, Cuba elevated to the Presidency a man for whom the island has a genuine admiration and affection. Curiously, once upon a time he was closely associated with former Presidents Machado and Menocal. He found refuge in New York during the latter portion of Machado's term. Some years earlier he charged Menocal with conducting an administration of fraud and graft.

Notwithstanding all this, he held the good will of both men, and, had not forces—over which he had no control—interfered, he might have brought Machado, Menocal and other Cuban leaders into accord, and, during 1931, obtained Machado's resignation, Menocal's promise to abandon ideas for revolution, and made impossible the tortuous months which later followed Machado's flight.

President Mendieta knew, long before Machado was overthrown, that the Cuban situation was one of economics. He knew, despite the dictatorial tyranny of the iron-fisted ruler, that something far more serious than Machado was holding the island in check. Machado, to him, was merely an obstruction blocking the way for outside relief.

Carlos Mendieta is the answer to Washington's suggestion that a strong man, capable of holding all factions together, be chosen as President if outside assistance was to be expected.

Today, Cuba's immediate future lies in President Mendieta's hands. It should be a fruitful future, for he thinks constructively, acts courageously, and is surrounding himself with men of ability.

Fresh Credit Needed

With the new President in the saddle what about the future?

First, Cuba must have a wider market for sugar exports, and, second, external debts must be adjusted and fresh credit extended.

President Roosevelt is understood to be seriously considering ways and means for a marketing agreement which will assure Cuba a larger share of the United States sugar imports. However, whatever plan he hits upon if it be a quota arrangement probably will have to wait on Congressional action making sugar a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

As for debts and fresh credit, there is a quiet understanding in Washington that certain New York banks are prepared to study the situation and advance new money at the proper time.

Something drastic has to be done to set Cuba on its feet and protect the large amount of capital already invested there by American interests. Statistics, recently prepared by a financial journal, show that approximately $105,000,000 worth of electric light and power generating and transmission facilities are controlled by Americans. New York banks and others are reported to have a $1,000,000,000 stake in various ventures.

A Case of Mutual Help

Still, Cuba has "an ace up its sleeve," for, if it plays the game fairly and gets down to work, it can say, "the more you help us the more you help yourselves." Cuba can do so if it will. It has been preaching of a new deal for months.

For 30 years or more Cuba has gone around in circles politically. And yet, beneath the surface it sowed a seed, the seed took root, and from it sprouted a desire for political, economic and social equality.

It is a most heartening desire for, with a man like President Mendieta to guide it, it can continue to grow and safeguard the Cuban people from disasters similar to those of the past.

The shouts and celebrations following the President's acceptance of office have ended. Now comes the time to buckle down and make the most of the recognition Washington extended, and make the fullest possible use of the man all political parties agreed upon for President. The Cuban Constitution forbids re-election and Carlos Mendieta will have scarcely more than 12 months to serve.

Chilean Expedition Backed by MacQueen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — An Anglo-Chilean's generosity has expedited departure of an exploring expedition to the southern province of Aysen organized by Mr. Richard E. Latcham, director of the National Museum. Mr. William MacQueen, son of a successful Valparaiso merchant, has not only undertaken the financing of the expedition but has himself accompained it as an entomologist.

The object is to explore and investigate the botany, zoölogy, entomology, geology, glaciation and general topography of the region between the River Cisnes and Lake Buenos Aires and also to try to establish the northern and southern extremes of the vast ice bed of San Valentin to the south of Puerto Aysen. President Alessandri ordered the different government departments to coöperate by aiding in equipment, free railroad and steamship fares and other facilities.

Cuba's Discords Disappear Under Its New Régime

Island Republic Is Settling Down to Work Under Mendieta Rule

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 25 (By U. P.)—Settlement of economic discords occupied the attention of President Mendieta today as political tension relaxed with the recognition of his administration by more than 10 nations.

On the heels of an announcement that the medical strike was ended, came the report that sugar grinding had begun, a newspaper strike settled, and a decree clearing up the Cuban Electric Company dispute was believed imminent.

Havana continued its festivities yesterday, with an hour's procession which escorted Mayor Miguel Mariano Gomez to the municipal palace where he took the oath of office. Scores of automobiles, carrying delegations of the city political organizations and busloads of enthusiasts, each bus with is own rumba band. Balconies were draped, and the crowded streets covered with flags.

Indicative of the relaxation from tension, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, who will be United States Ambassador when he presents his credentials, went horseback riding.

Provincial dispatches indicated general rejoicing in the recognition by the United States, while here in Havana it was understood preparations were under way for the gradual departure of American warships.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, army chief of staff, at a luncheon at Cabanas Fortress in honor of his birthday, received a 13-gun salute.

Señor Carlos Rionda, Secretary of Agriculture, announced that already eight sugar centrals were grinding, and that 32 more would start within the next three weeks.

Señor Manuel Marquez Sterling departed for Washington, where he will be the official Ambassador of Cuba. Conversations are expected concerning increased sugar quota for the island, its land policy and modification or abrogation of the Platt Amendment by which American intervention is permitted.

Cabinet members meanwhile laid out a program of action for their respective departments. Senor Cosmo de la Torriente, Secretary of State, looked toward full recognition of Cuba's international status, revision of the treaty with the United States and abolition of the Platt Amendment, and formulation of reciprocal trade treaties with various nations.

Judge Rules Bar Tax Exempt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Because the American Bar Association is an educational institution, it is exempt from payment of state inheritance taxes, Judge Charles S. Crail of the Los Angeles County Superior Court has decided. He ruled that the association need not pay $11,225 in taxes on a legacy of $100,000 willed it by Judge E. M. Ross of the United States Circuit Court.

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Southern Rhodesia Plans Game Reserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

A NEW wild animal sanctuary, to be the largest in the world, is being considered by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. R. O. Gilchrist, Minister of Commerce and Transport, said recently the proposed sanctuary would probably embrace some 2,000,000 acres. He thought it might be contiguous to Kruger Park, and that the authorities of Portuguese East Africa would probably collaborate in the plan.

Germans Demand Frontier Revision For South Jutland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — The German minority of South Jutland is demanding revision of the agreement of 1920 at Versailles setting the frontier between Germany and South Jutland at Flensborg.

The Germans now claim that Kange Aa, north of the town of Ribe, should mark the border line thus giving an extra piece of territory to Germany.

Despite the activities of German National Socialists in the direction of frontier revision, the Danish Government is continuing its policy of allowing the German residents to settle their own private affairs.

An application has recently been sent to the Danish Government by the Danes living in the vicinity of the border for leave to establish a private corps of about 5000 men as defense.

German College Admission Cuts Aid Professions

Ministry of Interior Determines Number From Each State

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The purpose of the order restricting admission to universities and technical colleges in Germany to 15,000 at Easter, 1934, is to prevent future overcrowding of the academic profession, it is explained. As from Easter next two "leaving-certificates" will be given to outgoing pupils. Both, it is officially declared, will carry the same value but whereas one will only show the success achieved the other will specially indicate such pupils as are considered likely to pursue further academic studies with benefit both to themselves and to the community.

Only about half the present number of students in higher institutions of learning will be admitted during next school year. The ultimate decision in the matter is left with heads of different schools working in conjunction with departments concerned in different states.

The Ministry of the Interior has simply fixed the number for each state, thus where Prussia now has about 18,000 such students in future it will only have 8984.

Statistics regarding the large number of academically qualified persons who are now unemployed support the action being taken.

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Poughkeepsie Rowing Regatta Set for June 16

Interest in Eight-Oar Competition Paves Way for Classic Renewal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The Poughkeepsie regatta, classic of eight-oar rowing, will be held once more this year, as the result of the decision of the board of stewards yesterday, held at the office of Maxwell Stevenson, its chairman, after the lapse of a year. The five colleges which compose the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, Columbia, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, United States Naval Academy, and Syracuse University, were all represented, and after discussion, it was voted to select June 16, because of the tidal condition of the river for that date.

Following the meeting, invitations were dispatched to all colleges which have been invited in the past and to the new ones, asking them to send any crews they wanted to the regatta.

The colleges which have competed in the past have been California, Washington, Wisconsin and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, besides those members of the association.

In addition, this year invitations will be sent Rutgers and Marietta of Ohio. Marietta has had a crew for the past three or four years and has held regattas against Washington and Pennsylvania on its home course.

Rutgers is new to the sport, having started a year ago under the veteran coach, Ned Ten Eyck. It is thought that one or both of these colleges may decide to send freshmen crews and set the stage for future varsity competition.

The action of several of the institutions which voted for the abandonment of the race last year, in organizing crews on a cooperative basis, proved to the officials that there was real interest in rowing in their institutions, and paved the way for the renewal. Whether the customary outside crews which are annually invited to compete will be represented, is uncertain, but in any event, the regulars may be counted on to live up to the traditions of the event. Already crews are being trained at several of the institutions, and the others will probably fall in line with the date positively fixed.

Dartmouth Soccer Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 25—Edward G. Meade '35 of Philadelphia has been elected president of the newly formed Dartmouth Soccer Club, which also named John M. Shelmire Jr. '35 of Moorestown, N. J., as secretary, and Dean R. Gidney '36 of Ridgewood, N. J., as treasurer.

Saskatoon Six Wins 3 to 0

PRAGUE, Jan. 25 (Canadian Press)—The Saskatoon Quakers last night avenged their defeat by the Prague Lawn Tennis Club by trouncing the latter team, 3 to 0, in an exciting hockey game watched by 10,000 spectators. The local team won Tuesday night's game, 1 to 0, giving the Quakers the second defeat of their tour.

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By-Plays— By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Three to One as Regards Veterans

YALE oarsmen are now busily engaged in a long grind which every follower of the Blue hopes is going to culminate in a victory over Harvard on the Thames River, New London, next June. Yale is taking this year's practice very seriously, as it is now four years since the oarsmen in a Yale varsity eight had the pleasure of watching a Harvard varsity eight cross the finish line, or, in other words, a Harvard coxswain has watched a Yale varsity eight cross the finish line. This is a record which no Yale man can look back at with satisfaction. It is, therefore, very excusable if the Yale varsity oarsmen of 1934 have a little more determined look on their faces as they go through their daily routine in the Payne Whitney Gymnasium tanks this winter. There are four eights now working out, and among them are only three of the members of the varsity eight of last year.

Head Coach Ed. Leader and his varsity candidates may be pardoned if they are getting some satisfaction from the fact that they have as many as three veterans around whom to build the next varsity eight, as Head Coach Charley Whiteside at Harvard will have to get along with only one veteran. During the past four years Harvard had a stern four plus a coxswain, who had made it a yearly event, including their freshman year, to show their rudder to their Eli opponents. We know of no case in the history of Harvard-Yale rowing where such a combination has been maintained throughout its entire college career. Malcolm Bancroft, No. 5; W. Benjamin Bacon, No. 6; Robert Saltonstall Jr., No. 7; Gerard J. Cassedy, stroke, and Henry H. Bissell, coxswain, are the five who composed this veteran squad. They were also the chief actors in the four crews of which they formed the majority. Upon the ability of the Harvard coach to develop satisfactory successors to the above stern four plus a clever handler of the tiller ropes will depend largely the outcome of the 1934 race. If Coach Whiteside is able to accomplish this difficult task, he will be entitled to lead Leader as a coach of four-mile crews.

Shore's Return to the Bruin Lineup

When Eddie Shore returns to the Boston lineup in the Garden, Jan. 30, it is generally expected that the reception will be of tumultuous proportions and of a heroic nature. While the morning and afternoon paper accounts of the Shore-Bailey incident referred to Shore's action as unnecessarily rough, the sympathy of local hockey fans, Shore's own reaction, and needless public haranguing by some of the league officials have turned the Boston player's position around to where he is a hometown hero. To the credit of Shore, it may be said that he does not want to be regarded as a hero, and to try to make him one will be a serious mistake. It is to be hoped that the Boston player will be given such a reception as will help him to regain his hockey prestige and forget the past.

The Benefit Game and Bailey's Future

The decision of the National Hockey League to hold a benefit game for Irvin "Ace" Bailey will be welcomed by all true followers of hockey. The fact that it will see the Toronto team playing an All-Star team picked from the other clubs in the league at the Toronto Garden, with all of the proceeds going to the Toronto player, should result in a record turnout and the realization of a good sum. This game and the benefit which the Boston and Montreal teams and the Boston Garden gave in Boston will be more than enough to take care of Bailey's expenses, and it is reported that the Toronto club will give him a position when his present contract runs out.

Dark Blue Camp Showing Signs Of Optimism

Oxford Oarsmen Busy With the Formation of an Impressive Eight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Optimism prevails here concerning the great 4¼ miles boat race against Cambridge, from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames River, at 2:30 p. m., March 17. The Dark Blues have not won this annual rowing event—the outstanding clash in British intervarsity sport—since 1923, when an American, W. P. Mellen, stroked them to victory. But an unprecedented sequence of 10 defeats leaves the Oxonians undaunted, and they are now enthusiastically engaged in the formation of an impressive eight.

The crew for March 17 has not yet been settled upon and a period of intense training and careful experimentation lies before the President of the Boat Club, G. A. Ellison, and his men. A. E. Kitchin, a St. John's College graduate, was acting as coach when these lines were written, and the seats in the shell were filled by the following oarsmen:

Position	Name, School and College	Weight
Bow	G. A. Ellison, Westminster and New College	172
No. 2	W. H. Mosley, Shrewsbury and Trinity	170
No. 3	P. Hogg, Sherbourne and New College	179
No. 4	J. M. Couchman, Sherbourne and Christ Church	178
No. 5	P. R. S. Bankers, Oundle and Christ Church	200
No. 6	J. H. Lascelles, Christ's College (New Zealand) and Balliol	164
No. 7	G. I. F. Thompson, Shrewsbury and Balliol	162
Stroke	A. V. Sutcliffe, Shrewsbury and Trinity	192
Coxswain	G. G. F. Bryan, Eton and Worcester	111

If the crew were to race in this order—a most unlikely happening—W. H. Migotti, Radley and Worcester, and R. W. G. Holdsworth, Shrewsbury and Brasenose, both of whom rowed against Cambridge last year, would have to be dropped. Migotti normally rows at bow and Holdsworth at stroke, although they can be fitted in elsewhere, no doubt, if occasion demands. Holdsworth stroked Oxford brilliantly in last year's race. Other men mentioned above who rowed against Cambridge last year are Mosley, Couchman, Bankes, Hogg and Ellison. Altogether, seven members of the 1932 crew are available again—an unusual wealth of "Blues."

Involved in the daily changes that are made in a crew at this early period of its training were C. S. Reid, or Oriel, and H. Sackville-West, Magdalen. They were in and out—Reid at bow and Sackville-West at No. 3 thwart. Oxford's hopes, as we have said, are high—higher than they have been in years—and a survey of the excellent material at hand suggests that they are not without real foundation.

Sporting Around the Hub

ANY time a high jumper of the capabilities of George Spitz is competing, sport fans with a hankering for records should plan to be present. His appearance at the Boston Garden Saturday night may be the signal for a new world record jump. He has jumped 6ft. 8¼in. and consistently tops 6ft. 7in., so there is no assurance that those present Saturday may not be on hand for a new world record.

The Yale football coaching wrangle has continued so long that some members of the alumni are out of sorts with the situation and at a complete loss regarding the ultimate outcome. A query to one yesterday brought a sharp reply that the only certain thing in his mind about the affair is that former head coach Mal Stevens is definitely out of consideration.

Nations will not topple nor will men bite dogs over the news that Massachusetts Institute of Technology hopes to enter Poughkeepsie regatta this spring. Good old Bill Haines and the hard-working engineers are a credit to rowing. Their practice times are often before the majority of Boston people have left their beds in the morning and their many attacks on the Poughkeepsie free-for-all have never won them a major title, but they certainly do keep trying.

Tom Yawkey, owner of the Boston Red Sox, adds confidence to the belief that he will give Boston a real baseball team every time he visits the Hub. Eddie Collins delights in his associations with the new "boss" and Yawkey's remark yesterday that he did not expect too much of his team this season indicates that the man, while not averse to making money out of baseball, is not looking for too hasty a return.

Three N. E. A. A. U. championship events will be included on the program of the first women's indoor track meet of the 1934 season here in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Roxbury, will see Dorothy Lyford of the Boston Swimming Association in the standing broad jump, Olive Hasenfus in the 8-pound shotput, and the junior high jump competition. Sufficient opposition is afforded to hope for a record or two in these events.

Saturday afternoon Lincoln Park will house an attraction dear to all soccer fans. The Boston pro soccer eleven will meet the Boston and District League all-star team at 2:30 p. m.

Many fans have been seeking information concerning Red Worthington, Braves outfielder who was out of the game most of last season because of a mishap. A letter from him from Alhambra, Calif., furnishes the information that he is ready to play and expects to stage a great battle for the left-field job with the team. Such cheering news is encouraging to fans and considerable of a load off the shoulders of Judge Fuchs.

An Athletic Night is being held at the University Club tonight with youngsters providing the competition and entertainment. Among other things will be a buffet supper for club members and their guests at 6:30 o'clock and exhibitions of swimming and fencing and other sports to follow. Warde Wilkins, chairman of the athletic committee, has prepared an elaborate program.

With the Harvard varsity hockey team drifting about shorn of the glory of past years, it is even more discouraging to the faithful followers to read that Milton Pruzn, its star last year and out of college this season, scored two of the goals for St. Nicholas last night in that club's 3-to-2 victory against Yale.

University Club retained its position at the head of the standing in the Greater Boston Badminton League as the result of last night's matches. University Club defeated South Shore, 4 to 0, and Badminton Club beat Watertown, 4 to 0, in Class A.

Curlers are now having their innings. Yesterday the Boston Curling Club edged the Country Club No. 2 team, 12 to 11, in a semifinal match for the Worcester Trophy at the Clyde Park Rink. Today and tomorrow the Halifax Mayflower curling team will engage in a series of team matches at the Country Club rink. This is the first time a Nova Scotia curling team has visited here. Twenty-one players made the trip on the Furness Line steamer, Nova Scotia.

Benefit Game At Toronto For Irvin Bailey

National Hockey League to Sponsor All-Star-Toronto Contest

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—The questions involved between the Toronto and Boston National Hockey League clubs were amicably settled today by the Board of Governors of the league at a special meeting called for that purpose.

The claim of the Toronto Hockey Club arising from the affair between Irvin "Ace" Bailey and Eddie Shore at Boston was dropped, and an arrangement made for a special exhibition game at Toronto, in which all proceeds will go to Bailey in compensation for his accident. In this game an all-star team, selected from all the other clubs of the league, will encounter the Toronto team at Toronto.

The various clubs will pay the expenses of their players, and the home club will contribute the use of the rink and all expenses connected therewith, so that the entire receipts will be available. President Frank Calder, Managing Director Frank Patrick and Thomas Arnold of Montreal, who constitute the board of appeals of the league, will select the players, not more than two from any club.

All the clubs in the league were represented by their directors, as well as Calder, Frank Patrick, Charles F. Adams of Boston, Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers, Frank Ahearn of Montreal, and John Adams of Detroit.

Ancients Made Book Of 'Animals' in Space

(Continued from Page 1)

For the rest we see nothing of the universe except stars.

Yet a small telescope or field-glass will not merely show us more stars. It will show us more stars in abundance, as we have seen, but it will also show us new classes of objects—fuzzy indefinite patches of faint light, which we describe as "nebulæ."

The central stars are, if anything, more surprising than the vast atmosphere which surrounds them. To begin with they are surprisingly small—having only about a fifth of the diameter of the sun. The star surfaces are excessively hot. Some are about 70,000 or 75,000 degrees, which is the highest temperature we ever actually observe in the universe, although we know that the interiors of stars—which we cannot observe—must be hotter still.

The second class of nebulæ also lie within the galaxy or system of stars which form the Milky Way, but are no longer atmospheres surrounding single stars, but are surrounding old groups and sometimes even whole contellations of stars.

We have pictured the primeval universe as consisting merely of a mass of chaotic gas which gradually condensed into nebulæ. Now it seems probable—although I do not think this has been strictly proved as yet—that this condensation of chaotic gas into nebulæ would of itself start space expanding. Thus as the primeval gas begins condensing into nebulæ, space itself begins to expand, which means that even while the nebulæ are forming as well as for ever after, they must move still further away from one another.

While they are doing this, they are changing their shapes in the way we have seen, and finally break up into stars. In this way the familiar stars were born—Sirius, Alderbaran, Arcturus and—a far less brilliant object—our own sun.

Millions of years pass, and the stars moving blindly passed one another, until finally our sun wandered into the danger-zone of a bigger star, and the planets were born—our earth among others. At first it is merely a ball of hot gas—as the sun is now, but much smaller. But it cools down and forms solid rocks, steam condenses into water, and forms seas and rivers. . . .

World Duckpin Record Claimed for Jack White

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25 (AP)—A new world duckpin record for five games was claimed today for Jack White of New Haven after he bowled 804 pins in a match with James Padula of Boston on the Roger Sherman alleys on Tuesday.

The standing record is 747 for five games, rolled by Ray Barnes of Baltimore, Feb. 24, 1933, on the Health Center alleys at Richmond, Va.

Failure to have a foul-line judge, however, was considered likely to result in White's record not being recognized by the national duckpin congress.

White defeated the Boston bowler in five straight games with an average of 160.8 pins in a game.

Dunlap-Davidson Team Loses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 25—George T. Dunlap Jr. and Richard P. Davidson of Washington lost their second-round match in the thirteenth annual St. Valentine's golf tournament here yesterday. Dunlap and Davidson, playing at four-ball handicap, were beaten by F. T. Keating of Pinehurst and F. C. Robertson of Manchester, Vt., 2 and 1. In the other half of the bracket, C. B. S. Marr of Carnoustie, Scot., and B. L. Tyrrel of Brooklyn won from F. E. Drake of Rye Beach, N. H., and Joseph Driscoll of Brookline, Mass., by 2 and 1.

Outboard Racing Dates

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The United States outboard motorboat championships for 1934 will be held Sept. 15-16 in the East, it was decided yesterday at a meeting of the national outboard racing commission. Philadelphia and Middletown, (Conn.) are the leading bidders for the championships. One change in the rules provides for the disqualification of any driver who beats the gun. Three drivers, E. H. Patterson of Troy, N. Y., Fred Mickell of Cincinnati, and C. J. Ruhland of Alhambra, Calif., were indefinitely suspended.

Senate Confirms Keenan and Winship

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Ohio, as Assistant Attorney-General.

Other appointments confirmed included:

Mr. Ralph W. Wescott, Comptroller of Customs, Philadelphia; Maj.-Gen. Blanton Winship, Georgia, Governor of Puerto Rico, and Mr. Benjamin J. Horton, Attorney-General of Puerto Rico.

College Hockey Results

New Hampshire 6, Mass State 1.
St. Nicholas 3, Yale 2.

Len Kenney of Chicago Playoff Victor, 50 to 34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25—Kinrey Matsuyama of New York, winner of the United States three-cushion billiards title Tuesday night, and Leonard Kenney of Chicago, winner of the playoff for second place, will see action in the world championship tourney next month in New York.

Kenney defeated Charles McCourt of Cleveland, here yesterday afternoon 50 to 34 in 59 innings, which gave him the runnerup position and a check for $370 as second prize money. The score by innings:

Leonard Kenney—0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 s
2 3 2 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 2 0 0 0
0 4 1 0 s 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 3 1 0 1 3 0
0 1 1 0 1 2 2 2 1 0 1—50. High run—4. Innings—59. s—Safety.

Charles McCourt—0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
1 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0
1 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 0 0
2 0 0 s 0 0 1 0 2 1 0—34. High run—4. Innings—59. s—Safety.

Goodwin in Third Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 25—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., advanced to the third round yesterday in the annual Lake Worth golf championship. He beat H. J. Lamm of Riverside, Conn., in the second round, 5 to 4. Arthur Yates of Rochester, N. Y., handicapped by a sprained wrist, lost his second-round match with Kenneth W. McNeil of Bridgeport, Conn., on the nineteenth hole.

English Team Arrives

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—An English squash racquet team known as the Jesters and led by Flight Lieutenant H. M. Mellor today arrived in the liner Alaunia for a series of matches against United States and Canadian teams.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 1, St. Louis 1.

Philadelphia Arrows And Providence Tie

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	10	5	9	53	47	25
Boston	10	4	8	57	53	24
Providence	9	6	6	44	43	24
Philadelphia	7	5	9	53	52	19
New Haven	7	2	11	32	44	16

Result Jan. 24

Providence 2, Philadelphia 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25—Providence Reds and the Philadelphia Arrows battled to a 2-to-2 overtime tie in their Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena last night before 3000 persons. This was the second-straight stalemate between the two teams in their meetings here. They play at the Arena again Saturday night.

Gus Rivers scored both goals for Providence. The first came in 14m. 28s. on assists from Hart and Gaudreault. Deacon Waite tied it up unassisted in 15m. 57s., but with less than three minutes left in the period, Rivers tallied again on a beautiful pass from Gaudreault.

Neither team could break through until the third period when Dodger Collings, after a fast side pass from Connie King, shot the tying goal in 2m. 29s. The summary:

Providence	Philadelphia
Hart, Harrington, Taylor, lw	rw, Boyd, Collings, Hinsperger
Gaudreault, Murray, Alexandre, c	c, Anderson, Waite, McLeod
Rivers, Giroux, Taylor, rw	lw, Hudson, King
Nichols, Mulligan, ld	rd, McGoldrick, Peters
Lesieur, McVicar, rd	ld, Desmarais, Jeremiah
Byrne, g	g, Wood

Score—Providence 2, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Rivers 2 for Providence; Waite and Collings for Philadelphia. Assists—Gaudreault 2, Hart for Providence; King for Philadelphia. Officials—W. J. Cleary and W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20.

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER THEA., 43 St. E. of B'y.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elizabeth RISDON
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

"Peace on Earth" is altogether worthwhile.—The Christian Science Monitor
PEACE on EARTH
THE NEW ANTI-WAR HIT
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Evs. 8:45. Matinees Wed., Sat. 2:45
Lowest Price Hit in N. Y. 50c to $1.50. No Tax.

BOSTON

COLONIAL—Next Mon., 29th
MATS. WED. AND SAT.
WILLIAM MOLLISON Presents
DENNIS KING
In the London Dramatic Success
RICHARD of BORDEAUX
SEATS NOW | Evs. 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Mats. 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Plus tax.

PLYMOUTH—MAT. TODAY 2:30
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
IN THE DRAMATIC SEQUENCES
Today and Sat. Mats. and Sat. Night
THE LOVES OF CHARLES II
Tonight
THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Friday Night
THE WIVES OF HENRY VIII
Also a Group of Original Character Sketches

SHUBERT LAST 4 TIMES
New Laughing Musical Hit
"ALL THE KING'S HORSES"
with GUY ROBERTSON, ANDREW TOMBES, NANCY McCORD, BETTY STARBUCK

Corner Shots

WHILE most of the field advanced to the quarterfinal round in the Massachusetts squash racquets championship, Thomas E. Jansen of the Harvard Club slipped into the semifinal yesterday, winning his match from R. C. Cooke of the Union Boat Club, 15—12, 7—15, 15—12, 15—11. The third-round winners yesterday were W. H. Rice Jr. and R. E. Sturgis, both of the Boston Athletic Association. Rice eliminated Amos Eno of the University Club, 15—11, 18—15, 7—15, 15—12, and Eno defeated W. C. Bowditch of the Union Boat Club, 15—4, 17—16, 15—7.

The Women's New Jersey Squash Racquets Association championship got under way yesterday at the Short Hills Club with one upset. Mrs. Douglas Demler of Plainfield, seeded No. 3, was put out of the running by Mrs. Carl H. Donner, Short Hills, 11—15, 11—15, 15—8, 15—10, 15—12. Virginia Smith of South Orange, seeded first; Elizabeth McKeel of Montclair, seeded second, and Elizabeth Johnson, also of Montclair, seeded third, all advanced to the third round in straight games.

Women's Western Golf

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 25—The Women's Western Golf Association will hold its championship at Los Angeles Oct. 22-27, it is announced here by Mrs. H. D. Raymond, president. These dates are a month or two later than usual, and Mrs. Raymond explains this by saying, "It's the California climate." Two weeks previous to the match, play every day, the open title will be contested at Portland Ore. During the intervening week, Marion Hollins, former national champion, will entertain the visiting stars at a two-day invitation meet at San Francisco.

Two Teams Tied for Lead

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 25 (AP)—Two teams were tied for the lead at the seventy-sixth hour of the six-day bicycle race last night, the combinations of Norman Hill and Al Crossley and that of Jim Walthour and Tony Schaller holding a one-lap lead over the field. Each team had covered 1086 miles. At one stage earlier in the evening seven teams were locked for the lead. Hill was injured in a nasty spill, but returned to action, and continued to ride in his usual brilliant form.

North American Skating

TORONTO, Jan. 24 (Canadian Press)—The North American speed-skating championships will be held in the Maple Leaf Gardens Feb. 6 and 7, it was announced here. Invitations to compete will be sent to all the leading speed-skaters on the continent. The event will be held in connection with the celebration of Toronto's one hundredth anniversary. It is planned also to have the prominent figure-skating stars compete for the various crowns.

Bacheller Elected Captain

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 25 (AP)—George P. Bacheller of Concord, a senior at the University of New Hampshire, today was elected captain of the university hockey team. He has been defense man for three years on the hockey squad and won his letter in varsity football.

Hibbard, Oregon State, Stars Against Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Jan. 25—Close guarding and the stellar shooting of George H. Hibbard '35 earned Oregon State a 32-to-23 victory over Idaho here yesterday. After leading 13 to 12 at the half, Idaho slumped and then tied the score at 18 with long shots by Norman L. Iverson '36. During the last 15 minutes, Idaho didn't score one goal, while block plays yielded seven for Oregon State. Roughness and fouling marred the game. The summary:

Oregon State	Idaho
Hibbard, lf	rg, W. Geraghty, C. Geraghty
O'Connell, Taylor, rf	lg, Fisher
Folen, Kidder, c	c, Grenier
Lenchitsky, lg	rf, Warner, Herman
MacDonald, rg	lf, Klumb, Iverson

Score—Oregon State College 32, University of Idaho 23. Goals from floor—Hibbard 5, Lenchitsky 3, O'Connell, Folen, for Oregon State; Iverson 3, Fisher 2, Grenier, W. Geraghty for Idaho. Goals from foul—MacDonald 4, Hibbard 3, Lenchitsky 2, Taylor 2, Folen for Oregon State; Grenier 4, Klumb 3, W. Geraghty 2 for Idaho. Referee—James Mitchell, Spokane. Umpire—Roger Folgate, Walla Walla. Time—Two 20m. halves.

Kansas Defeats Iowa State at Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Jan. 25—The University of Kansas basketball team was too clever for Iowa State College last night and outscored its opponents, 31 to 23. The score at the half was Kansas 16, Iowa State 14.

The ball handling of the Jayhawks was the feature of the fast encounter. Iowa was kept in the running during most of the game by the brilliant work of W. W. Wegner '36, Iowa State center. The second half was monopolized by Kansas except for one burst of speed when the Cyclones narrowed down the lead to three points. The summary:

Kansas	Iowa State
Ebling, rf	rf, Cowen, Cowan
Vanek, lf	lf, Doty, Anderson
Wells, c	c, Wegner
Harrington, rg	rg, Holmes
Gray, Cappleman, lg	lg, Hood

Score—University of Kansas 31, Iowa State College 23. Goals from floor—Ebling 6, Wells 3, Vanek 2, Harrington 2 for Kansas; Wegner 6, Cowen 3, Holmes, Hood for Iowa State. Goals from Foul—Ebling 3, Vanek 2 for Kansas; Doty for Iowa State. Referee—H. G. Hedges, Dartmouth. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

Durand Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 25—Celeste Durand of Garden City, L. I., defeated A. de Coster of Philadelphia, 3 and 1, in the first round of match play in the Miami Biltmore invitation golf tournament yesterday. Durand's medal score was 36-37—73. The comedalists, Curtis Bryan of Jacksonville and Bill Wilkenson of Indianapolis, were successful. Bryan matched Durand's medal card in defeating Paul Leviton of New York, 4 and 2, while Wilkenson won a 3 and 1 victory over E. C. Jameson of Washington.

Brilliant Golf by Miss Bragaw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 25—Kathryn Bragaw of Orange, N. J., played a brilliant game here yesterday in winning her second-round match from Mrs. John Arends of Detroit, 9 and 7, in the women's golf championship at the Riviera Golf Club. Miss Bragaw was out in 39 and was 4 up at the turn. The New Jersey golfer was the first woman to break 40 on the local course. Mrs. Lawrence Schwab of New York defeated Marion Hochheimer, also of New York, by 3 and 2.

English Team Makes Gain

SECUNDERABAD, India, Jan. 25 (Canadian Press)—After a big first-innings deficit the touring English cricket team made a substantial gain in the second innings of its three-day match with the McInuddowlah eleven, which concludes today. Scores at the close of play yesterday were: Marylebone C. C., 112 and 218, for six (Mushtaq Ali five for 37, Amar Singh four for 22). McInuddowlah eleven for 194 (Nazir Ali 43, Amar Singh 58, Verity 5 for 63).

Cubs Have Chance To Regain First Place in League

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston	New Haven
Heximer, lw	rw, Perkins
F. Jerwa, c	c, Carson
Fillmore, rw	lw, Maracle
J. Jerwa, ld	rd, R. McCully
Lane, rd	ld, McBride
Jackson, g	g, Moore

Boston spares—Harnott, Buckles, Davie, Cunningham, Halliday, Weir, Smillie. New Haven spares—J. McCully, Kinsella, Chouinard, Dunning, Wilson, Carleton.

Bruins Cubs need only a victory or tie to regain first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League tonight. They meet the New Haven Eagles at the Garden and since Quebec Beavers, league leaders, are only a point ahead of the Cubs, the locals stand a good chance of moving upward.

Although it would seem that the New Haven Eagles have nowhere near the power and speed of the Cubs, yet their game results to date do not show it. In four contests the teams have divided points with each team winning its home games.

For the game tonight the Cubs will have full strength. Manager Myles Lane and Joe Jerwa will start on defense and Capt. Percy Jackson in goal. Manager Lane did not play the second game in Quebec because of school work here. The Eagles have few outstanding stars. Their aggregation is colorful with a proportion of balance gained by veterans and youngsters mixed together and backed by a good goalie, Alfie Moore.

The Bruin Cubs have not scored a goal on New Haven ice this season, having been shut out on two occasions, by scores of 3 to 0 and 2 to 0. In the two contests on Boston ice the Eagles were shut out in the first, 4 to 0, and lost the second in overtime, 2 to 1.

Great noise is made about how difficult it is to win games on Quebec ice, but how about winning on Boston ice? Quebec has been beaten at home this season and the Cubs have not.

Every team in the National Hockey League except the Boston Bruins is playing tonight. The schedule follows: Rangers at Ottawa, Canadiens at Chicago, Toronto at Montreal and Detroit at Americans.

Now that the Ranger veteran forward line has started to click the club is traveling along at a great pace. The league statistics of games played through Jan. 7 show Boucher with 13 points, Bill Cook with 10, and Bun Cook with 9. Statistics of games through Jan. 21 show the same players with these respective figures, 24, 15 and 15. Another scoring factor in the improved Ranger showing is Cecil Dillon. Jan. 7 he had 10 points and Jan. 13 he had 17.

The Boston Bruin management announces that Eddie Shore will play his first game since the suspension Sunday against Rangers. There was a question as to whether or not he would be kept out of that game and held for the home game.

Oxford Ice Hockey Men Third

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Oxford University, the champion ice hockey team of Britain, had to rest content with third place in the recent international tournament for the Spengler Cup, at Davos, Switzerland. This famous trophy was won outright by the Oxonians when they registered their third consecutive victory last year, but they sportingly returned the "pot" to the organizers of the competition. The 1934 victor was the Davos team, winner also in 1927, with the Rapid Club of Paris second. L. T. C., Prague, considered the champion club side of Europe, lost to Oxford by 3 goals to 0, and ended in fourth place, ahead of the Zurich Grasshoppers (Switzerland) and Cambridge University. One of the most thrilling events in the competition was the match between Davos and Rapid. The Frenchmen who, as runnersup, were subsequently awarded the Hanseatic Cup, lost to the local side by the only goal scored.

Hockey Playoff Sought

MONTREAL, Jan. 25 (Canadian Press)—Plans are under way for the winners of the Allan Cup to meet the United States amateur hockey champions in a playoff for the North American title, Frank Greenleaf, president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, is in the vanguard of those favoring the idea, it was learned last night. Calling for a series late in the spring between the Allan Cup holders and the winners of the United States title, now held by the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, the plans await the approval of the various branches of the Canadian Association and the ice hockey division of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Ingersoll Elected Commodore

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Phelps Ingersoll of Middletown, Conn., is the new commodore of the National Outboard Association, succeeding Rupert B. Turnbull on Monrovia, Calif. Turnbull was commodore for three years. Edward G. Petherick of San Francisco is the new 1934 vice-commodore. Hugo Biersach of Milwaukee, Wis., has been elected treasurer and James W. Mulroy of Chicago retained as executive secretary. Mulroy and James W. Peaslee of Chicago were renamed as the N. O. A. members of the racing commission.

New York A. C. Keeps Its Lead in Class A

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rnds W	Rnds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P C
New York A C	8	1	31	14	.889
Columbia U C	7	1	32	8	.875
Crescent A-H C	5	3	20	20	.625
City Athletic Club	5	4	24	21	.556
Harvard Club	2	6	14	26	.250
Yale Club	2	7	16	29	.222
Princeton Club	1	8	13	22	.111

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—New York Athletic Club maintained its lead in the metropolitan squash tennis team championship yesterday when the tenth round was played, though it was not playing on its home courts. Visiting the City Athletic Club, the players won four out of the five matches, though several were close. Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, defeated Leonard Green, the City leader, in straight games, 15—5, 15—8. Young Frank A. Sieverman 3d, though still in the Class B ranks, made a fine fight against Harold Ablowich, and carried him to extra points in both games. He was the only loser for the Winged Foot.

Columbia University Club, on its home courts, was also a 4 to 1 winner, but Rowland B. Haines, former champion, was defeated by Robert C. Hynson, the Princeton Club leader, after a closely fought three-game match, 11—15, 15—11, 15—13.

Harvard Club continued its climb by defeating Yale Club on the Harvard Club courts, 3 to 2, and is now in fifth place, in spite of the absence of Fillmore V. S. Hyde, the Crimson leader. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Championship—Tenth Round

New York A. C. 4, City A. C. 1

H. F. Wolf, New York

Monitor Writer Crosses Barrier Of Andes Peaks

Quick Flight Made From Chile to Argentina on American Tour

Wings Over South America
Eighth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MENDOZA, Argentina—I have crossed the Andes. To appreciate that statement one must, like Hannibal at the Alps, proceed day after day with the mountains always blocking the way. Beautiful, interesting, ever beckoning though they may be, nevertheless the Andes are inexorably on guard, shutting off the narrow west coast from the bulk of the South American continent, blocking winds and rains, and cutting countries in two, only to be conquered by the greatest hardihood and courage.

Now in 1 hour and 15 minutes I have crossed the mountains from Santiago de Chile to Mendoza in the Argentine. I have seen the New Year ushered in like the Fourth of July or Guy Fawkes Day with firecrackers. I have heard both that Chile's "constitutional government" is certain to stand and that a revolution is expected within one week. And I have arrived in the Argentine to be questioned by soldiers with muskets and to have my baggage searched by armed guards for ammunition, solemn tokens of the martial law which has existed in the Argentine since the recent revolution, when the "outs" started to cross from Brazil and were stopped by the "ins."

Grim and forbidding though those guards may be, they still are capable of smiles, like the soldiers on guard before Havana's National Hotel last September who discussed the war with me. I am fond of saying that my only accomplishment in Spanish is to smile and as we smiled at each other this morning I decided that "gringos" have nothing to fear from these guards, vigilant though they may be.

Manager Hoped for Fog

The Santiago manager of the Pan American Airways had wished earnestly and hard for a fog this morning.

"I do hope you will start off from your hotel in a really dense fog," he said to me. "I hope that you will be thinking that it is utterly impossible to fly this morning and that then you will see the ease with which we cut through clouds and rise right over the hill."

But my wishes were quite opposite and they were the ones fulfilled. For we left Santiago in a clear, lovely sunrise in which every crease in the mountains was visible.

Recent floods have destroyed the Transandine Railway over sections of the pass and the air line is now operating daily schedules as the only means of communication between Chile and Argentina. Planes are carrying all the mail and up to 50 passengers a day. Special planes are transporting freight.

Piles of steamer rugs were carried into our plane, lest we be cold, which we were not. Our attention was called to the oxygen tubes, but then they have been on every plane down the west coast and the man opposite me who has crossed the pass countless times said he never had seen them used, a record which was not broken today.

When he knelt to fasten my safety belt the purser murmured in honeyed tones, "You have crossed the Andes, before?" for all the world like a dentist about to pull a tooth. But the gentleman behind me reminded me that every so often in the United States the pilot flashes a flight, "Passengers, please fasten your safety belts." And I myself remember that high as this pass is I have often flown nearly to that height down the west coast dodging clouds and fogs and whatnot.

Departing From Chile

And then the Ford tri-motor San Rafael of the Pan-American Grace Airways was off. Beneath us was the pass which at the best can only be crossed in six days on mule-back, or in the train which dodges into a tunnel at the most interesting moment of the ascent. In the plane two American business men were deep in United States weeklies. Another was hidden behind a "best seller," a ponderous tome which he has carried all down the west coast. And two other passengers were sound asleep.

I myself took a last look to be sure that my police visé was correct and that the only country in South America, in which so far I have paid both to enter and to leave had stamped my passport correctly. My visé cost $16.80 to enter Chile. My police permit to leave was $2.

In addition to my three health certificates and my general health letter, together with my thumbprints and police permit from New York City, all required both by Chile and Argentina, I have another document, which might be funny, a letter stating that I have had a bath within the last five days. Recent conditions in Chile have led to this requirement by the Argentine of all passengers coming from that direction, and my permit is as good as any.

Meanwhile the edges of the Andean foothills are sharpening. We are above the timber line and there is just barren rock below the clear blue sky. Certainly we are on top of the world and I could be moved to the same kind of awed, majestic thoughts of other travelers if I did not think it more important to show how easy the journey is than to make myself appear very courageous to have made it.

Effect of Movelessness

There are cups of deep, dark water in the cliffs below us. And over all hovers the plane, with that indescribable effect of movelessness of airplanes going at great speed which makes them seem like the Ancient Mariner's description of "a painted ship upon a painted ocean." The motors seem not to whir. The wings are so steady that they seem moveless. Today there are none of those curious warm currents of air from the earth which the inexperienced traveler is apt to call "pockets," erroneously so termed since there are no vacuums anywhere.

We are crossing the San Martin Pass over which the famous general led his little troop, badly equipped, half-starved, struggling through snow-blocked passes, for their triumphant effort to free Chile from Spanish rule.

We pass the little red roof of the fish hatchery. We see the high point of Mount Aconcagua straight ahead, cone-shaped, snow-flecked. The deep green of the Lago da Inca is at our feet. And there where the road winds and twists, not in S-shapes, but in sharper Ms and Ws is the Christ of the Andes, solemn, awesome, the aspiration of two peoples placed at the pass between their two countries, Chile and the Argentine, in eternal hope of perpetual peace.

Mists Cover the Last Range

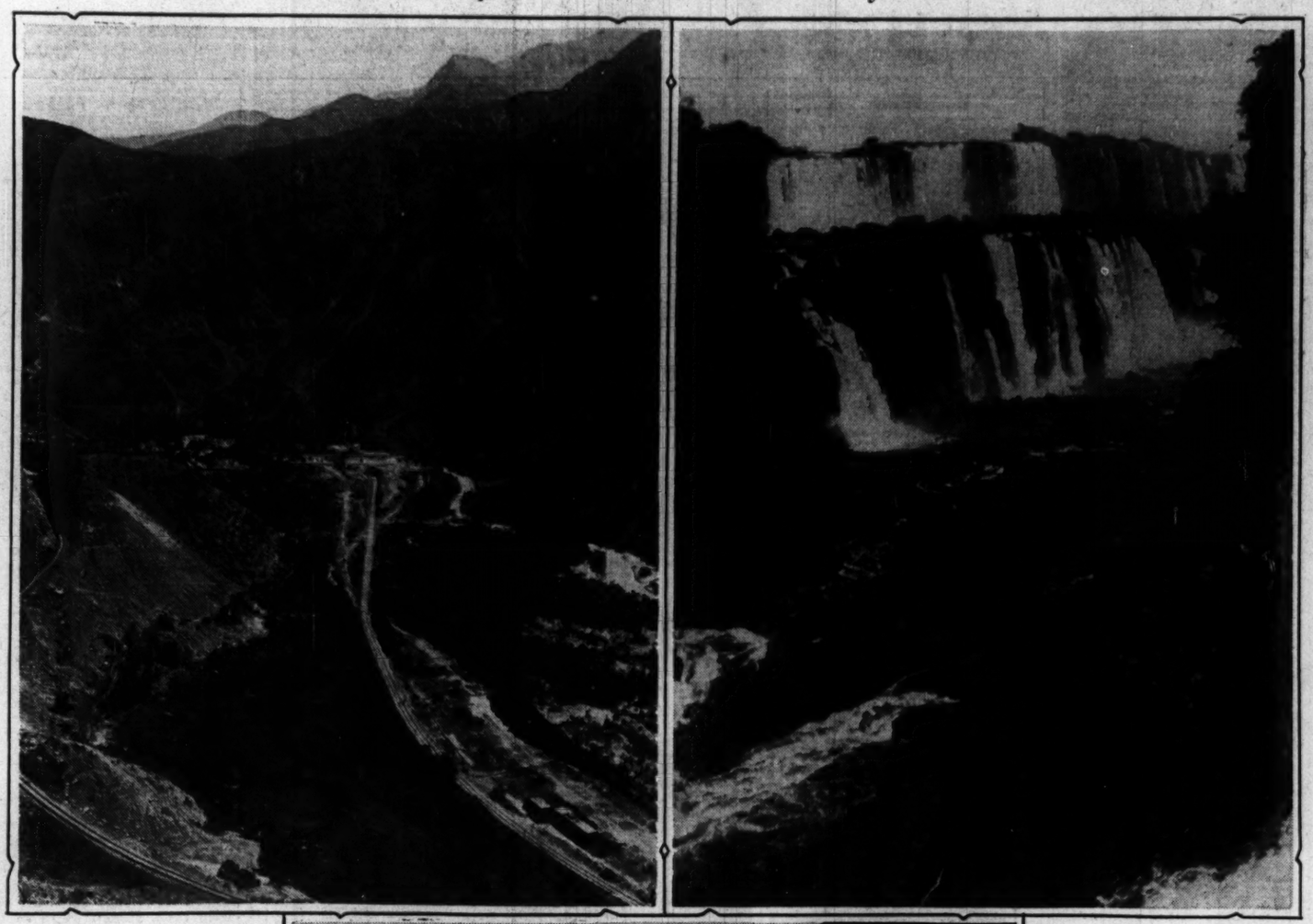
Now that we are over the pass the mists begin to filter in. They solidify and become humpy-looking clouds over which we still float serenely, smoothly, covering the last Andean range from Cuevas, the port of entry to the Argentine on the railroad almost up to the field at Uspallata, where the pilots could land if they had to do so.

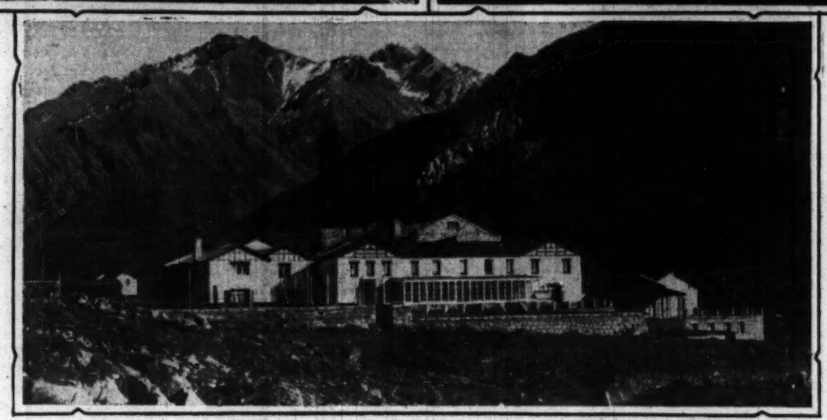
Behind us, near the Christ of the Andes, is the little house where two Pan American Airways men live the year round, snowed in for six months of the winter, in order that weather reports from the peak may be coupled with weather reports from both sides and that every pilot may know just what conditions of weather he has to meet at every inch of the way.

Suddenly the air is clear, clear except for the south wind which is stirring up the volcanic ash from the eruption two years ago 350 kilometers away and sifting it gently down upon Mendoza, the proud, the accomplished, "the biggest little city" in western Argentina which looks at itself as Indianapolis or Kansas City or St. Louis does, and which somehow manages to accomplish a great deal of its aspirations.

Not even the representatives of martial law can quell the enthusiasm of the crowd of townspeople there to see four of their friends off for Buenos Aires. The plane disgorges me, a lone passenger, martial law looks me over and decides that I may remain, and across the duty field the plane rises and wings its way toward Buenos Aires, leaving me in Mendoza.

Waterfalls Enhance Splendor of Mountain Scenery in South America





Upper Left—The Christian Science Monitor-Keystone. Upper Right and Lower—By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

Light and Shadow in Lands Flown Over by Miss Shuler

Upper Left—Mountain Trails Used 300 Years Ago in Background Contrast With Modern Railway Lines in Foreground. Upper Right—Great Iguazu Falls, Near Argentine-Brazilian Border. Lower—Railway Hotel in Argentina at Puente del Inca, on Transandine Line.

Australia Fails To Adopt Statute Of Westminster

No Practical Benefits Are Envisaged From Enforcing It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — While approving the principles of the Statute of Westminster, the Commonwealth Government does not consider that any practical advantages were to be gained by adopting it.

The Statute of Westminster implements the decisions of the 1926 Imperial Conference held at London, which created what is called the new Dominion status. The most important provision in the Statute of Westminster is the rule that the Parliament of England should not legislate for a self-governing Dominion otherwise than at the request of the Dominion.

In announcing the Commonwealth Government's decision in the House of Representatives, Mr. Latham, Minister for External Affairs, said that principles contained in the statute had been recognized for many years. It was necessarily involved in the idea of self-government within the Empire which the Statute of Westminster expressed in statutory form. The statute also declared that the Parliament of a Dominion had full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation. If it should be desired at any time to take advantage of these provisions, it could be readily done when the occasion arose.

Mr. J. H. Scullin, the Leader of the Opposition, said the statute had been ratified almost unanimously by the Commonwealth Parliament. In view of that he was disappointed that legislation had not been introduced to give it full effect, especially seeing that it gave Australia the full benefits of the new Dominion status.

Eagan Gets Law Post With U. S. Attorney

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Mr. Edward P. F. Eagan, who boxed his way to international fame, is now delivering legal uppercuts for the Federal Government.

Mr. Eagan was one of 10 assistants appointed yesterday by Mr. Martin Conboy, United States Attorney for the southern New York district.

More than a decade ago, Mr. Eagan came out of the West—Colorado—to achieve highest honors in captain of the Oxford boxing team in 1925.

Mr. Eagan is now 35. Once in a while he tosses aside his law books to don the gloves again. The last time he did it was in Russia about a year ago.

While there gathering material for a magazine article he was challenged to a bout by the Soviet heavyweight champion, Michailhoff. Mr. Eagan accepted and reported discovery of an interesting ringside phenomenon.

The Russian fight fans, he said, on his return to the United States, seemed more engrossed in resuscitation than knockout punches.

Mr. Eagan sent his opponent to the canvas for a count of 10 and more. The crowd was only mildly interested. Then he revived his fallen foe, using American methods. The fans cheered with gusto, he said.

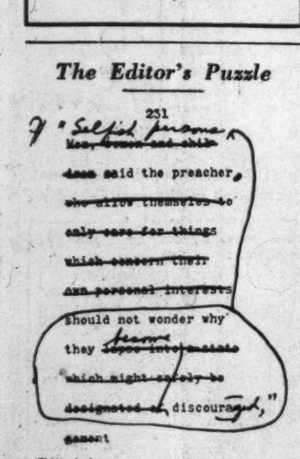
U. S. Future Secure, Southerner Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The future of the United States is secure by reason of the fine heritage and indomitable purpose undimmed by the years which this nation has poured into its upbuilding, Mr. Clyde R. Hoey of Shelby declared in a tribute to the South and its contribution to the development of America at the historical exercises featuring the program of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the North Carolina division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mr. Hoey traced the beginnings of this nation, cited its development and then pointed out the vast resources, which, coupled with the feelings of the people, cause him to believe America will mobilize in peace time to weld a finer and greater civilization than has yet been known.

The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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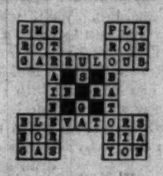
Solution of Junior Cross-Word



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The Young Folks' Page

The Hidden Elk

By RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

PART II
In Three Parts

REACHING the place where he had first seen Old Charley and his more timid companions, William Thomas paused to search for fresh hoofprints, but he found no signs of any sort. He plodded onward, now quartering downward toward the valley where he was pretty sure he had seen the big elk a second time. In the valley, to his satisfaction, he came upon tracks that could not have been more than a day old. He followed them northward to the end of the valley, then lost them among the wet leaves that carpeted the slope.

"But the old fellow is in these woods somewhere!" he said to himself. Then he started up the slope.

It took him the better part of an hour to reach the summit. Panting and leg-weary, he seated himself on a rock. To the north and east he had a good view of the countryside. The hills looked bare and forlorn through the rain; mist drifted upward from hidden valleys. "In another hour it will be getting dark," he murmured. "I really ought to start for home."

Disappointment, failure! He clicked his teeth and rose abruptly to his feet. No, he would not admit that his mission had failed—not yet! He began to search for hoofprints.

His search led him down the northern slope as far as a rocky ledge that overhung a deep valley from which rose the pleasant musical sound of a hidden stream. He pushed his way farther along the ledge and then halted abruptly. There almost directly below him were three deer, two females lying down and a big buck standing close by as if on guard! "Old Charley!" William murmured—but he was not absolutely sure.

A Race With the Dark

He retraced his steps along the ledge and then proceeded to make his way down the steep hillside. It was a race now against oncoming darkness. And supposing the big elk down there should prove not to be Old Charley after all? Well, there was only one way to find out. . . .

William reached the valley at the end of perhaps a quarter of an hour. He was downstream about two hundred yards from the spot where the deer were resting. As he strode forward, the wind drove the rain against his face. At his right the stream rushed noisily past him. He halted in front of a mass of jutting boulders; according to his reckoning, the deer were just beyond them. In order to pass the obstruction he must go ankle-deep into the stream. Now was the moment! He stepped to the right. Brr! The water was like ice! He took another step, then another . . .

He had just put his weight upon a small rounded stone when it slipped under his foot, and next instant, unable to keep his balance, he pitched forward upon his knees. Even as he fell he spied the deer. Away they went up the valley!

William crawled erect and stood staring after them until they had disappeared in the twilight. This time it was failure and no mistake! "Clumsy boy, all right!" he said to himself bitterly.

He was about to make his way back past the boulders when he saw something take shape up the valley. He stood with lips parted, hardly breathing . . . something . . . something . . . could it possibly be . . . He uttered a sudden gasp. Yes, it was the big buck, and it was coming back! Slowly it came toward him, looming larger and larger in the fast-deepening twilight, now pausing uncertainly for a few seconds, now trotting a short distance only to pause again. The boy was trembling with excitement. There could be no doubt now that he was face to face once more with Old Charley!

A score of yards away the big fellow stood motionless, his head raised, his nostrils quivering. It was at that important moment that William spoke to him. "Come right along, Charley," he said gently. "I'll wait for you. Come along, Charley, there's nothing to fear."

The voice was familiar, reassuring! A few seconds later the elk was beside the boy and William's fingers were scratching the thick hair at the base of the antlers. "Good old fellow, if you only knew how I've been searching for you!" He slipped the rope round the elk's neck and secured it with a firm knot. Charley jerked his head upward in surprise, but William spoke to him soothingly, and then, reaching into his pocket, drew forth a handful of oats. Oats! Charley was no longer interested in the rope round his neck. . . .

Leading Old Charley

The rain had slackened somewhat as William made his way back along the stream, leading Old Charley by the improvised halter. Reaching the place where he had come down the hill, the boy halted wonderingly. Could he possibly make the climb and expect the elk to follow him? "Too many rocks and bushes," he said to himself. "Best plan is to skirt the base of the hill. It'll take longer, but it's easier."

He had a fairly clear mental picture of the countryside. He was about six miles due north of Timbervale, and two big hills lay between him and the village. What worried him was Old Charley. As William pushed onward, skirting the slope, the elk became less and less eager to follow. Several times he halted and was stubborn.

At last William realized that in trying to lead the elk five or six miles through rain and mud and darkness, he had chosen an utterly impossible task. With a hand caressing Charley's shaggy neck, he said to him, "Old boy, I've got to think of something better than this!"

It was raining hard again. William was trying to lead his charge through a muddy piece of level ground, when the elk gave a violent sidewise yank that sent the boy staggering. He tried to hold the elk back, but Charley was determined to go to the right.

"Have your own way, then!" muttered William. "I can't stop you anyhow. Maybe you've got more sense than I have. So go ahead, old boy, and do the leading for a change. I'll follow."

Before many minutes William realized that they were in a deep and narrow ravine with overhanging rocky walls that sheltered them from wind and rain. The boy's voice echoed and and reëchoed strangely whenever he spoke to the deer. Charley proceeded with sure strides in the profound blackness, now swerving to avoid a rock or a bush, now quickening his pace until he was running; and William, following at a distance of six or eight feet, clung desperately with one hand to the rope and held the other protectingly in front of his face . . .

"Whew," he murmured when the elk finally halted. "You may be old, but I'm no match for you when it comes to running!" And he passed a hand across his forehead.

The two of them were at the ravine where the rough walls came together at a sharp angle. A thick mass of drifted leaves formed a soft carpet underfoot. While William was groping about he heard the elk pawing at the leaves, then heard the faint thud of his body as he lay down among them. William grinned. What a sensible fellow the old elk was! He had known where to find a soft bed sheltered from wind and rain!

"Well, here we are," the boy said half aloud, "and what am I to do next?"

In groping along one of the walls, he encountered a gnarled and twisted cedar growing from a fissure on a level with his chest. As his fingers touched it a sudden idea came to him. A few moments later he had tied the end of the rope round the twisted trunk. Then picking his way to where his charge was lying, he emptied the bag of the remaining oats, letting it fall among the leaves close to the elk's head. "Now, Charley, old boy," he said. "I'm going to leave you here and return home. Don't be foolish and try to break loose. I'll come back again tomorrow, just as soon as I can get here, and I'll bring someone with me. Maybe a couple of us together can manage to lead you to Timbervale."

He started beck down the ravine. Wind and rain lashed at him as he strode forth from the entrance and turned his steps southward, skirting the base of the slope. The air felt colder; perhaps before morning the rain would change to snow or sleet. He wondered what time it was. He was cold and hungry, and his legs seemed suddenly to have become unaccountably heavy. Again and again he was obliged to stop and rest. It seemed to him that he had walked miles and miles since he had left the ravine, and yet there was the hillside still at his right.

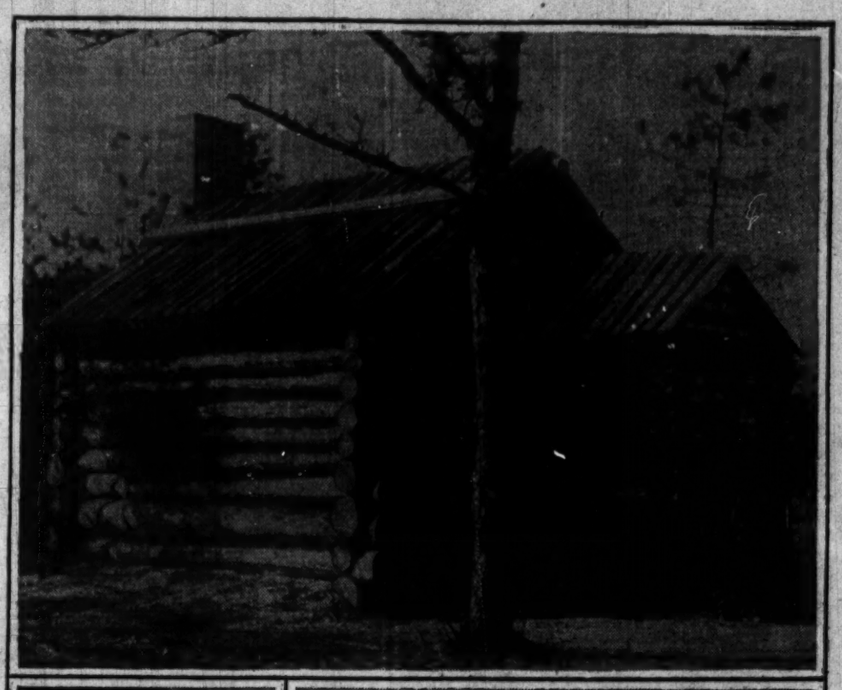
The rain slackened, then ceased, but the wind was blowing with more violence than ever. And it was colder, much colder! William crouched in the shelter of a clump of cedars. He was no longer sure of his direction. The wooded hillside was still at his right, that was true—but was it the eastern slope or southern? Or had he gone halfway round the hill? If so, the slope at his right would be the western slope, and he would be headed north instead of south!

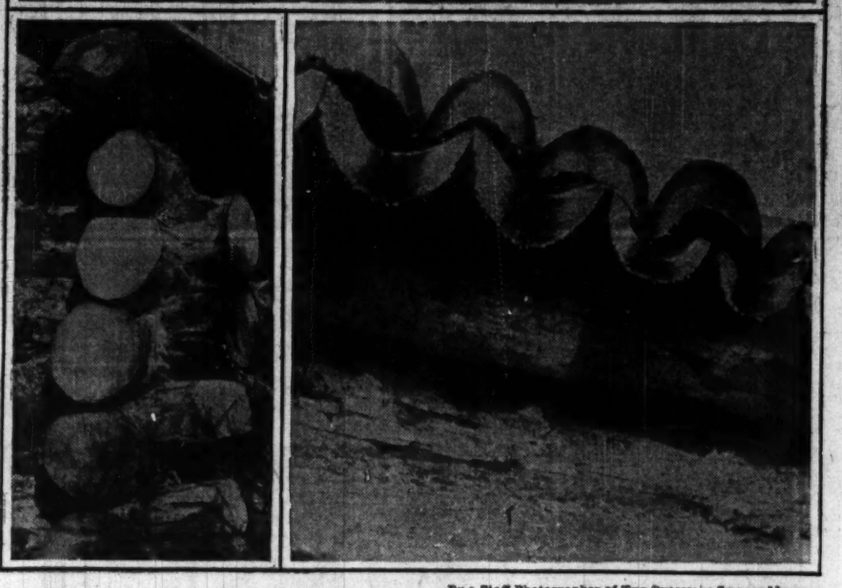
A cold moist particle struck his warm forehead, then another and another. Snow! Panic threatened him, but he fought it off. Turning abruptly, he began to retrace his steps. Back there somewhere was a sheltered ravine: it was the best place for him, out of the wind and snow, beside Old Charley. With head bent he plodded onward. Patches of white loomed in front of him—wet snow that clung to trees and rocks and bushes.

William Thomas never was able to determine how long or how far he walked before he reached the ravine. The elk leaped to his feet as the boy approached, then stood motionless. "It's all right, Charley, I'm back sooner than I expected, that's all."

What an amount of warmth there was in the big fellow's shaggy body! William warmed his hands on the thick fur of the elk's neck. And then, after Charley had lain down again, the boy ventured to stretch out against his warm flank—but not for long! Tired and cold, as he was, William was afraid that he might fall asleep, and that would never do. Throughout the rest of the night he paced to and fro at the head of the ravine, stamping his feet and beating his arms to keep warm and longing for the dawn.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]





By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—Log Cabin Built in the Myles Standish Forest by a Civilian Conservation Corps Foreman. Lower Left—Logs Placed Criss-Cross and Notched. Lower Right—Section of Channeled Rainproof Roof, Made of Double Layer of Split Cedar Logs, Each Log Scooped Out Like a Water Gutter.

Exploring the Ocean's Bed

Apparatus Designed by Sophomore in Engineering

By ELOISE H. RICHARDS

SEVEN years ago Herman Friedlander, 18-year-old German youth, walked down a New York gangplank into a strange world. He did not speak the language and he was without friends. This boy, now a sophomore in engineering in a western university, will soon complete plans for an apparatus designed to obtain accurate samples of sea water at great depths, and deposits from the carpet on the ocean's floor.

Friedlander's plan is to use a one-fourth-inch cable three miles long to which are attached monel metal bottles, in pairs, at 1000-foot intervals. Weights automatically close the bottles at the desired depths, and thermometers record the correct temperature.

The ocean forms three-fourths of the earth's surface and men have been enthralled by its grandeur for long ages. Mariners were eagerly questioned about the seas they sailed and many and amazing were the tales these mariners told! Of sea animals of great size and strength, and of islands disappearing under the sea! Of water spouts and mountainous waves and seas as calm as mill ponds.

People wondered how deep this water might be and what lay at the bottom.

A First Experiment

It was in 1773 that a young sea captain spliced together all the sounding lines they had on board and with a weight of 150 pounds attached, dropped a hand lead, hollow at the bottom, and smeared with tallow, into 685 fathoms of water. Captain Phipps knew the bottom had been reached by the sudden slackening of the line as it ran out, and eagerly the order was given to haul in.

But by the time the lead reached the boat all the deposit had been washed off. Again and again Captain Phipps tried. More tallow was added to the lead and at last he was rewarded. He found sticking to the lead a sample of fine blue mud! It was plastic at first, but quickly dried to a stone-like hardness.

From then on, experiments have been carried out in all parts of the oceans. It has been found that the floor of the ocean is much more level than the earth's surface. While mountain chains do exist they are much less numerous than on land. In all of the Pacific Ocean, which consists of one immense basin, only isolated volcanic cones rise. Half of this basin lies deeper than 2500 fathoms and steeply and abruptly these cones rear upward through the silent blue depths.

The Ocean's Carpet

And the carpet on the ocean's floor differs in different localities but it is made up of red clay in the deepest parts, ooze, and red, green and blue muds. These are composed of volcanic ash, pulverized shells of unnamed sea animals, gritty fragments of minerals, and pumice and coral particles. Particles of leaves have been found as far out as 400 miles from shore. In the ooze that forms the carpet of the Caribbean Sea has been found the remains of land plants.

There are various problems that Herman Friedlander's apparatus will be called upon to ascertain:

The temperature of the ocean differs at different depths. In some places the water presents a warm middle layer, sandwiched in between a cold upper and lower layer. These changes of temperature, at great depths, depend on the sub-oceanic mountain chains, which act as submarine watersheds. The warming of the ocean, it is believed, is due to solar radiation alone, and very little, if any, heat comes from the interior of the earth. Friedlander's device will bring up an accurate account of the temperature at 1000-foot intervals.

Then the water of the ocean, like any liquid, absorbs a certain amount of gases with which it comes in contact. Sea water contains dissolved oxygen, nitrogen, and carbolic acid. His apparatus will test the distribution of dissolved oxygen in the depths of the ocean.

We must remember that the ocean is a continuous sheet of water, and the conditions which hold good for all fluids require that there shall be no vacant spaces within it. If a single water particle is set in motion the whole ocean must respond. Thus only a complete system of circulation can exist in the ocean. One of the indirect methods of investigation of currents, is to take account of the temperature of the current, and follow it by means of the thermometer throughout its course.

Herman Friedlander's device will show to what depth the current runs, and just where it is deflected by the earth's rotation.

There are oceanographical laboratories on most of the seaboards of the United States now, many are connected with universities. It is at one of these universities on the Pacific coast that Herman Friedlander will test out his device. If it proves successful, as he hopes and the faculty believes, it will be installed on the ships' floating laboratory, a ship which puts out to sea on frequent trips of exploration, not of the land, but of the very depths of the mighty ocean, even down to the carpet on its floor.

Sketch Book

By A. H. HUGHES

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Perhaps you have often felt that you would like to try your hand at sketching. Well, why not? Our "Sketch Book" series will encourage you to make a beginning and give you many useful hints. The first sketches are based on the simple numerals. Today we have the figures 1 and 2, and Mr. Hughes shows how easily and effectively they can be made into simple drawings. It would be a good plan to copy each sketch into a sketch book of your own, and then see what you can do in the way of original drawings based on the same subjects. Our next "Sketch Book" (Fig. 8) will show drawings based on the figure 3.

Cabins in Bay State Forests

CCC Models for Outdoor Campers

LOG cabins, like those hewed from primeval woodlands by the Bay State's early settlers 300 years ago, have recently sprung up in the Massachusetts state forests.

The builders are not Indian-dodging pioneers returning to their old "hunting grounds" but the Civilian Conservation Corps. A "Triple C" foreman in the Myles Standish Forest started the fad last fall by building himself a one-man cabin from trees removed in the improvement thinning-out process in pine and spruce groves. Warmed by an open fireplace, the hut makes a great year-round camp.

Similar cabins have been built at state forest CCC camps throughout the State. Their purpose is far more extensive than mere contemporary utilization. When the "Roosevelt forest army" marches out of the woods at the end of its enlistment, the cabins will be left. Then the outdoor enthusiast with a pine grove of his own will have a model for his own forest camp. Spring and summer-time forest wanderers will find welcome shelter.

A Demonstration in Woodcraft

Although started as a pastime by Mr. Joseph R. Saucier, CCC foreman, the Myles Standish cabin is expected by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation to encourage cultivation of this form of outdoor life. It fits directly into the State's efforts to encourage such woodcraft to make the state forests more attractive and to demonstrate what can be done at a small cost. Such woodcraft, employed by farmers and other woodlot owners, saves money and results in fine, practical buildings.

A little skill with a saw, ax and hammer are the only requisites for erecting these huts. Practically all the needed logs may be culled out of the woods without injury to the forest. In properly managed woodlots, trees are weeded out in the process of improvement thinning and material for log cabins becomes plentiful.

The CCC cabin in the Myles Standish Forest is a one-room affair. Along one wall is a bed, with a bench along the opposite. The open fireplace, in the far end, faces the door. The cabin furniture would delight any real woodsman.

The cabin has an open porch, the pitched roof of which rests upon notch-work columns, put up with short-cut logs placed crisscross, one on top of the other and notched into each other.

Roof of Split Cedar Logs

The roof has a double layer of split cedar logs. Each log was scooped out like a water gutter. The first layer turns the gutter-side up, the second turns that side down so that the edges fit into the grooves, like the tiles in a corrugated tile roof. Even the door is of hewn timber, massive and heavy, like the door of a safe.

To help prospective log-cabin builders the Division of Agricultural Engineering in Washington, D. C., has prepared an illustrated bulletin on log-house construction. This gives information on what to build and how to build with logs and poles. The Farmers' Bulletin No. 1660 on "The use of logs and poles in farm construction" costs 10 cents and may be obtained by addressing the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. E. M. M.

United States Coins

The Quarter-Dollar

THE quarter-dollar is the second in denomination of United States silver coins. It is often called "two bits," particularly in the southern and western parts of the country. The bit, while of course no coin of that denomination is issued, is a popular money of account. The term is a holdover from the time when the Mexican Real Bit, which had a value of approximately 12½ cents, was current in the United States. Thus a half-dollar would be called four bits, and 75 cents six bits. Sometimes 15 cents is called a long bit, and the dime a short bit.

The bust of Liberty on the obverse of the quarter coined from 1892 until 1916 is the same, except for size, as that on the dime coined during the same years, and is by the same artist, C. E. Barber. The whole coin, except for size and denomination, is the same as the half-dollar of those years, also by the same artist.

The quarter-dollar designed by H. A. MacNeil and first coined in 1916, bears a full-length figure of Liberty, with head turned toward the right, stepping forward to the gateway of the country. The left arm of the figure is upraised, carrying, in an attitude of protection, a shield from which the covering is being drawn. In the right hand is a branch of olive. On the wall are incribed the words IN GOD—WE TRUST. The verticle edge of the portal in the left field bears seven stars. In a corresponding position on the right side are six stars. On the step under the feet of the figure appears the date. Just above the step, on the left portal, appears the mint mark on coins made at the San Francisco or Denver mints, and in a nearly corresponding position on the right portal, the initial of the artist.

The reverse shows an eagle in full flight sweeping across the coin to the right. Around the edge at the top is UNITED STATES; in the upper field OF / AMERICA, and E. PLURIBUS / UNUM—(one out of many). At the bottom, around the edge, is QUARTER:DOLLAR.

Mr. MacNeil's model for the figure of Liberty was Miss Dora Doscher, a lecturer, scenario writer, and trained nurse.

In 1932, as an incident of the bicentennial celebration of the birth of George Washington, a quarter-dollar was issued which bears a bust of Washington facing to the left. The portrait on this coin, which is by John Flanagan, is modeled along the lines of the celebrated Hudon bust.

This quarter was not a commemorative issue of which only a limited number were coined, but is a coin of regular issue and replaces the piece by MacNeil.

The Mail Bag

Bridger, Montana

Dear Editor:

We have not taken the Monitor for any great length of time but I became interested in the Young Folks' Page immediately. Other boys and girls have written such interesting things about their surroundings and themselves that I have decided to write to you too.

Bridger, our town, is snuggled away in the midst of the Rockies with mountains almost surrounding it. The Clark's Fork River runs through the Valley and empties into the Yellowstone River, which in turn empties into the Missouri. The valley is very prosperous with corn, beans, sugar beets, alfalfa, and peas our principal crops.

Jim Bridger, the famous Indian scout, has passed through here many times and our little town is named after him. It has a population of about 800 people and it is not as primitive as you might imagine. It has a large brick schoolhouse for both grade and high school. It has different sports such as basketball, track, and occasionally baseball. It has taken scholarships from the county and several pupils won first place in the state.

As there were a great number of unemployed in town, the Mayor received a federal loan under the PWA and they are now improving the town. They intend to fix the streets and build a Community Hall which will have a library, a gym, and places for both Girl and Boy Scouts to meet.

Now I will tell you a bit about myself. I am 12 years old and belong to the Girl Scouts and would like to correspond with anyone interested in this organization. We live in the country about 2½ miles from town. I am fond of all outdoor sports and like to collect stamps.

I would like to correspond with anyone, especially someone from Norway, Japan or France, and exchange stamps.

Mildred Arabell T.

Oilton, Oklahoma

Dear Editor of Mail Bag:

I am writing to Miss Peggy S. Balboa, Canal Zone, Her letter was in the Monitor, Dec. 14, 1933. I am extremely interested in the Panama country.

I read your paper regularly and pass it on to others when we have finished with it. It is a wonderful help in school, and I tint with water colors some of your wonderful prints. Just now, I am tinting the California Poppy. The "West Highland Castle" is beautiful. You use such good paper that it takes the color well. Thanking you for forwarding my letter,

Jimmy Lee M. (girl)

Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, Scotland

Dear Editor:

My Aunt has taken the Monitor for a long time, but it is only lately that I have become a reader and I thought I would write and tell you how much I enjoy it, especially the Mail Bag.

I have always been extremely interested in life in all parts of the world and would like very much to correspond with girls over 16 living anywhere outside Great Britain, especially in out-of-the-way places.

I am 17 and am very keen on travel, stamp collecting, reading, sports, acting and most things. I will gladly exchange stamps with anyone and tell them anything they may wish to know about Scotland and England. Amy H-S.

Janesville, Wis.

Dear Editor:

For the past three or four years I have been writing to friends in many parts of the world—all of them found through the Mail Bag. It has been such a joy and an education. Through the information gained I have been able to talk before several groups of young people in our schools.

Though Janesville is not a large city it has been quite prosperous under our city manager form of government. The reopening of the Chevrolet plant has meant a great deal to the city and the unemployed.

I would like very much to receive letters from any foreign countries, especially Labrador, Switzerland, Japan, India and Paris, France. I shall also welcome letters from the United States, especially from the South.

I'm 17 and interested in most sports, particularly swimming, horseback riding and tennis.

Elizabeth T.

Port-Coté, France

Cher Editeur:

Je vous écris en français parce que je pense que ce sera plus intéressant pour les lecteurs du "Mail Bag."

J'ai treize ans, je suis un élève de quatrième au collège de Blois, j'apprends l'allemand et l'anglais et je serais heureux de correspondre avec un Américain de mon âge qui apprend le français.

Blois est une très vieille ville, elle possède un vieux château ayant appartenu à plusieurs rois de France; dans toute la région il y a beaucoup de châteaux historiques, on les appelle les "Châteaux de la Loire."

Je connais le Christian Science Monitor depuis six ans et j'ai toujours bien aimé Snubs. Un jour, en classe, j'ai eu à faire un devoir de français et j'ai pris Snubs comme sujet.

J'envois mes meilleures amitiés à tous les lecteurs du "Mail Bag."

Pierre B.

The following would like to receive letters.

From Girls

Merrie A. (11), Coral Gables, Florida.

Mary Susanne K., Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Especially from France, England, Holland, Switzerland, Scotland or Spain.

Betty S., Reading, Pennsylvania. Interested in art, music, writing, swimming and children. Especially from foreign countries, but also from southern and western states.

Molly P. (15), Leighton Buzzard, Beds., England. Interested in dancing, acting, riding and Girl Guides. Especially from United States.

Josephine T. S. (16), Lake Ronkonkoma, New York. Interested in traveling. Especially from France and from someone on a ranch out West.

Grace E. (17), Hartington, Nebraska. Interested in music. From European correspondents.

From Boys

John L. (11), Missoula, Montana. From United States or Argentina.

P. S. (13), Malverne, Long Island, New York. From Mexico.

Norman P. (13), Somerville, Mass. Interested in exchanging stamps.

Over 20

Jeanne D., Portland, Oregon.

Margaret C., Oxford, England. From Australia or Germany.

Michael L. S., Cleveland, Ohio. Especially from Germany. Interested in music.

Only a few more days to go!

1934 JANUARY 1934

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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The Home Forum

The New Deal in Post Offices

"THE post office," says a press dispatch, "no longer serves as the town meeting-place." Times and customs have changed, and the populace in these times does not go down to get the mail. A new kind of edifice has been decreed, with emphasis placed upon delivery facilities. There you have it—a volume of Americana compressed into three lines of very ordinary looking type.

The story says further that the post office in the past has been of "elaborately ornamented stone," assembled into "monumental edifices." It seems to me that I have heard that statement before, particularly during political campaigns. However, during this period of splendor my contact with the postal department has been largely a front porch matter—the bell rings, I answer, exchange good mornings with the postman, and take in the mail. I seem to have missed something, for the magnificent era does not seem real.

It was not evident in Walnut Grove when I left it in 1917. The village, in memory, has remained as it was then—the one paved street, the big hill up from the railroad station, the little stores, the courthouse in its square of trees—all unchanged. And the post office, of course—that unique and pleasant institution—what could change do there? It was the Government, and the Government was fundamental.

There was something thrilling about the way the long arm of Uncle Sam reached into our little community, lifted up some neighbor who had distinguished himself in the campaign, and deposited him in the office of postmaster. There were usually advance speculations over his identity; the question would simmer down to three persons, to two, and then the news would go around that Mr. Peterson was the fortunate appointee. He was seen on street corners, talking with groups of men, laughing, protesting his ignorance of any such arrangement; but a few days later the confirmation came. "He has his appointment," my father would say. "Signed by the President of the United States." We would be quiet for a time, overawed; greatness had come close to us.

I always thought that, if I were postmaster, I should display this Presidential writing in the post office where all might see. I have stood on tiptoe at the letter window, peering this way and that, trying to locate it; but all I found were placards of Rules and Regulations for Postal Employees. Perhaps the paper was too valuable for the light of day. We felt its presence, though we could not see it; it made Mr. Peterson the postmaster, bound him by those rules and regulations, entitled him to go behind the door marked Employees Only, to handle the mail, to greet his public officially through the little brass wicket. He was, for four years at least, set a little apart from his fellows.

* * *

I never think of a village post office without hearing again that rhythmical two-toned pounding as the postmaster hand-canceled the stamps: one sound as the stamp hit the letters, another as it struck the cake of ink. Postmasters seemed instantly to acquire the knack of doing this at a high rate of speed—a mystery that I should like to have explained. Is there a preparatory school for postmasters-to-be? How can a man go into new work and reach so immediately the pinnacle of his art? As children we listened intently to the flow of sound. There would be a pause. "Maybe he got a letter upside down," we thought. "Perhaps he dropped one and had to stoop—Ah, there he goes again." Faster than ever, as if to make up for the slip. Sometimes there would be a perfect performance, never a pause or slackening in the thumping from start to finish. When that happened, it was a matter for civic pride.

The village post office, in those days, had its peaks of business, and that is where the "town meeting place" angle developed. Three trains daily brought mail and newspapers. Some of the residents went down to the railroad station, two blocks away, to observe the arrival; others went directly to the post office. leaned up against the wall, and discussed things. Meanwhile the train clerk tossed off the two or three bags for us, the postmaster's helper loaded them into a hand cart and started with them up the hill.

In obedience, I suppose, to one of the rules and regulations, someone had stenciled across the end of this cart the words "Safety First," and as Safety First the vehicle was generally known. "Here comes Safety First," announced someone at the post office, and there was a stir among the bystanders as the boy pitched out the bags and started dragging them in. Nobody ever offered to help him; it was the mail, and we could not touch it. We made way for him, listened to the slithering sound of the canvas over the worn floor, watched him disappear behind the partition with his haul. At other times this same boy delivered meat for the butcher; we never gave him a second glance then, but now he, too, as a postal employee, was set a little apart from his fellows.

Coincident with the arrival and unloading of the delivery cart, the letter window closed with a bang. The postmaster had to sort the mail. There would be sounds of bustle and hurry behind the partition; then the stealthy business of slipping the letters into their proper boxes. Some of the citizens rented lock boxes, which were of glass, and we could see the letters go in. One in 212. One in 108—that was Hallam's. Another in 212. Then a pause; the shadowy figure behind the glass disappeared, and we could hear tiny thumps here and there on the plain boards forming the ends of the ordinary letter boxes. Back he came to the lock boxes with a magazine for the Hoyt girls.

* * *

All this time the town meeting had been going on. Farmers in felt boots and bearskin coats, fastened with bear claw buttons, stood impassively, unbending by slow degrees, dropping a heavy word now and then into the path of conversation. Cornelius Van Lundt, who had a little real estate office in a building just large enough for him, his desk and a stove, strode in bringing a gust of winter with him. His cheeks were pink, his white eyebrows and little Van Dyke crisp and frosty. He hooked his elbows over the money order desk and looked brightly around to get the drift of the conversation. The restaurant man was there, and a clerk from the hardware store; the jeweler, the county clerk, a young man from the men's clothing store; and a dozen others. Three housewives clustered together in one corner. The local dairyman, who had visions of forming a building and loan society, harangued the minister, the night pumper from the water works, and Dave Trimmer, the liveryman. Henry Garrity, with a coil of wire over his arm and a pair of pliers protruding from his hip pocket, spoke to Attorney Riley of the virtues of electric lights in the home. The street door opened and closed, and the hum of voices grew louder.

The talk was not all inconsequential; business was sometimes transacted in those fifteen or twenty minutes. Hitching posts in front of the post office made good exhibition stands; a well-matched team of bays would be noticed by many expert eyes, as the farmers teetered back and forth on their heels. Across the swirl of frivolous talk there would come a serious sentence. "I hear you took on that east forty, Cully. That'd made a good team for you." Or, Cornelius Van Lundt would sidle up to the dairyman and say: "Better think that over, Jim. Come see me this afternoon. He'll listen to reason." The dairyman would nod, thoughtfully, and jingle his keys. Sometime, in some way, those fragments of converation would be pieced together into a fabric that was of record in the courthouse.

Abruptly, when the town meeting was at its noisiest, there would be a stir of heavy shoes: the window had opened. Three or four men stepped quickly before the wicket, remembered the women, chivalrously stepped back to give them precedence. A line formed; conversation ceased. The postmaster glanced through his wicket, recognized the customer, and reached for the proper box from memory. Sometimes he only shook his head, and the pumper or the dairyman turned empty handed away. The Hoyt girls scuttled out with their magazine. The minister collected his six letters. Mr. Van Lundt one in a long yellow envelope sealed with wax. A little girl, messenger for several neighbors, came from the window with more papers and letters than her mittened hands could manage, and a farmer unbuttoned his bearskin, produced a piece of twine from an overalls pocket, and tied her cargo into a bundle for her. The chap from the clothing store was handed a telltale pink envelope which he pocketed instantly, but not soon enough. "A-hem!" said somebody in the line; titters and guffaws ran through the crowd. "Only one letter today, Charlie? Better look to your fences." Charlie, slightly flushed, hurried back to his counter, peace, and a good reading light.

The line dwindled and ended. An occasional straggler drifted in and out again; persons who had lock boxes came, twirled the little pointers and swung open the square glass doors. But the peak of business, and the town meeting, were over.

* * *

Golf has come along since those days, and the automobile, and radio. The President says that the post office no longer serves as the town meeting-place, and that settles the matter. Architectural changes are to mark the passing of the old order. Because we are thus to have a new deal in post offices, it has been pleasant, for these few minutes, to take one last look at the institution as it was, and to attend one more town meeting while we wait for the postmaster to sort the mail.

J. F. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When the Post Office Was Still the Town Meeting-Place: From a Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges

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Forests of the Deep

No doubt, if we could descend to the moderate depths of the ocean in the north we should find the bottom covered with a dense forest of seaweeds, sponges, gorgonias, corals and other marine life, for we know, from the great numbers of specimens that are sometimes drawn up in a single haul of a trawl or dredge, that in places the bottom must be covered by such a living jungle. The only trouble is that in northern waters such places are in rather deep water and are far beyond the reach of human eyes. In the tropics, on the other hand, the ocean bed teems with multitudes of forms of animal and vegetable life within a few feet of the surface, or even between high and low-water mark, and moreover the water is so clear and transparent that man can look upon this marvellous marine world beneath the surface of the sea.

Even more remarkable still, the bottom of the sea in the tropics has been actually photographed and one may sit in a northern theatre and see moving pictures of the bed of the tropical sea thrown upon the screen. . . . But even these pictures fall far short of giving us an adequate idea of the jungles of growths and the forests of corals which cover the bed of tropical seas in many places. Divers who have descended in certain localities report corals as large as forest trees; great, massive growths with trunks several feet in diameter and with broad spreading limbs interlacing on every side and forming a roof of tangled, impenetrable branches very similar to a forest on land.

In addition to these lofty, branching, tree-like forms there are great, rounded, dome-shaped masses of brain-corals, often many feet in diameter and height, while innumerable other forms grow upon ledges, rocks and from the bottom on every hand. As corals, when living, are of every imaginable tint and shade of colour we can imagine what a strange, wonderful, brightly-coloured world such a place would be. Think of great living trees of fawn, purple, pink and red; of huge, brilliant-orange domes scattered on every side; of growths of lavender, scarlet, emerald and blue clinging to rocks and cliffs; of waving sea-fans of golden-yellow; of immense masses of inky-black sea-rods springing like bunches of grass or reeds from among the more brightly-coloured surroundings, and you will have some idea of the appearance of these marvellous jungles of marine life. In place of birds and butterflies, gaudy red, blue, purple, green and gold fishes dart hither and thither among the branches of coral; great octopi lurk in crevices of the rocks and caves and giant scarlet crabs scuttle over the bottom of the sea to hide themselves from sight among clumps of purple and lavender weeds.

In many places these coral trees and the more massive rocky corals grow upwards until they reach the surface of the sea, and in numerous parts of the West Indies and in other warm latitudes one may actually walk about among these wonderful growths at low water.—A. HYATT VERRILL, in "The Ocean and Its Mysteries," (New York: Duffield.)

Morning After Snowfall

The little pathways through the woods are white;
Unsullied white the roads run through the town;
Persistently a white road climbs to crown
The distant hill. The morning's growing light
Discloses every lane and highway bright
And silvery, that yesterday was brown.
For whom were these pure satin lengths laid down?
What pageantry passed this way in the night?

No mark, no stain, no faintest footprint mars
The shining surface. Light the feet, indeed,
That trod yet tarnished not the roadways' glow!
Did heaven's candelabra of bright stars
Light up the way? What company had need
Of paths so radiant? Whither did they go?

B. Y. WILLIAMS.

Rivelazione abbondante

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

COM'È prezioso il primo risveglio ad un nuovo e più elevato senso della vita che viene a chi, in balia della tempesta, cerca un porto di riposo, quando viene a sapere, per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana, dell'amorevole Padre-Madre, Dio, sempre presente per guidare e preservare i Suoi figliuoli! Il terrore dell'incertezza ed il timore di perire vengono spazzati via quando si comincia a comprendere che l'uomo non fu creato per morire, ma per vivere eternamente; e viene risvegliato il desiderio di raggiungere una più alta comprensione di questa rivelazione di Dio.

Cristo Gesù fu il messaggero nominato da Dio per mostrare all'umanità la via della vita eterna, per insegnare e dimostrare la verità sull'unica Mente infinita, Dio, e sull'uomo quale l'infinita idea della Mente, eterno, perfetto, completo. Le sue parole immortali infondono negli aggravati fede e speranza. La promessa: "E conoscerete la verità, e la verità vi farà liberi," sta realizzando nella Scienza Cristiana; poichè le opere sanatrici del Maestro, che egli dichiarò dovevano essere ripetute da tutti quelli che comprendono i suoi insegnamenti, sono ora manifestate nella guarigione e nella rigenerazione della Scienza Cristiana.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive nel suo trattato, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 117): "L'evidenza derivata dai cinque sensi fisici si riferisce soltanto all'umana ragione"; ed aggiunge: "La Verità è una rivelazione." Questa distinzione è fondamentale nell'ottenere comprensione spirituale, ed è in pieno accordo coll'insegnamento biblico. Non dovrebbe essere difficile per l'umanità di vedere che, in quanto l'errato pensamento umano reca discordia, malattia e disastro, si può ottenere liberazione per mezzo di divina sapienza, illuminazione spirituale.

La comprensione di Dio da parte di Gesù non era semplice teoria, ma qualcosa da essere vissuta. Per lui Dio era Supremo Essere, conservante la Sua perfetta creazione intatta ed in completo accordo. La Scienza Cristiana spiega la legge universale dello Spirito, Amore, quale esemplificata da Cristo Gesù. Via via che il serio cercatore sottomette interamente il suo pensiero a questa benefica influenza, permettendole di governare ogni suo pensiero ed azione, egli diviene più fiducioso e libero nei modi, più cordiale ed allegro nelle sue relazioni, più positivo nel fissare una via d'azione. Il senso materiale può cercare di ostacolare il progresso spirituale, ma la consapevolezza di operare con Dio, divino Principio, sostiene ed induce a fedeltà e successo. Nella Scienza Cristiana l'evidenza dei sensi fisici è riconosciuta essere del tutto incerta. I loro sforzi per avere influenza non contano affato per chi ha la meta del successo spirituale davanti a sè. Per contro, i loro argomenti possono indicare maggiori rivelazioni della Verità.

Paolo parla della "eccellenza delle rivelazioni," come pure di avere "una scheggia nella carne." Evidentemente la mente carnale, che egli definì quale "inimicizia contro Dio," cercava di molestare con qualche malessere o suggestione corporale, di impedire al suo pensiero di essere innalzato a ricevere la preziosa illuminazione, tanto necessaria. Ma egli perseverò nel cercare la direttiva divina e fu premiato colla celeste assicurazione: "La mia grazia ti basta, perchè la mia potenza si dimostra perfetta nella debolezza." Questo messaggio dal divino Amore tanto lo ispirò e lo illuminò da produrre un grande senso di gioia e di allegrezza, nel quale gli fu possibile di gloriarsi nelle infermità, persecuzioni e disagi, affinchè il potere di Cristo potesse essere manifestato in guarigioni. Così noi pure possiamo scoprire negli sforzi apparenti del senso materiale per oscurare lo svolgimento del bene, un'indicazione dell'immanenza della divina illuminazione quale non abbiamo ancora ricevuta.

Nel racconto scritturale della vera creazione spirituale, nel primo capitolo della Genesi, non vi è menzione di altro che Dio, Spirito e la Sua creazione, l'uomo e l'universo, che esprimono per sempre la natura spirituale di Dio. Non vi è là veruna documentazione della nascita, del peccato, della malattia o della morte dell'uomo. Nella sua spiegazione di questo capitolo in "Science and Health" (pag. 504) Mrs. Eddy dichiara, citando Gen. 1:5: "Tutte le questioni a proposito dell'essere la divina creazione tanto spirituale che materiale sono risolte in questo passo," aggiungendo inoltre: "Questo mostra pure che non vi è luogo dove la luce di Dio non si veda, poichè Verità, Vita ed Amore riempiono l'immensità e sono sempre presenti. Non fu questa una rivelazione anzicchè una creazione?" Tanto la dichiarazione che la domanda sono di somma importanza, poichè vi è indicata la base di tutto l'essere vero. La creazione, guardata dal punto di vista umano, implica un principio ed una fine. La creazione, concepita divinamente, rivela infinità, senza principio nè fine. In base a questo comprendimento spirituale Gesù sanò gli infermi, calmò la tempesta, nutrì la moltitudine, recò conforto agli addolorati e ristoro agli stanchi. Egli riuscitò i morti colla stessa sicurezza, conoscendo la creazione per mezzo della divina rivelazione, vedendo Dio e la Sua opera perfetta per mezzo della Mente infinita e del suo svolgimento infinito.

Molta pazienza e fiducia, e molto amore altruistico ci occorrono nel nostro lavoro per cercare e per sforzarci di ottenere il comprendimento spirituale, e per esprimerlo consistentemente nella nostra vita quotidiana. Per mezzo di elevata preghiera e di umiltà ogni necessità viene provveduta. Questa utile certezza, in "Science and Health" (pag. 174), sia sempre davanti a noi per fortificare e benedire: "La Verità è rivelata. Non ha bisogno di altro che di essere praticata."

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

All Things Rejoice

There was a roaring in the wind all night,
The rain came heavily and fell in floods;
But now the sun is rising calm and bright;
The birds are singing in the distant woods; . . .

All things that love the sun are out of doors;
The sky rejoices in the morning's birth;
The grass is bright with rain-drops; on the moors
The hare is running races in her mirth;
And with her feet she from the plashy earth
Raises a mist; that, glittering in the sun,
Runs with her all the way, wherever she doth run.

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, in "Resolution and Independence."

Abundant Revelation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW precious is the first awakening to a new and higher sense of life which comes to the tempest-tossed seeker for a haven of rest as he learns through Christian Science of the loving Father-Mother, God, ever present to guide and preserve His children! The dread of uncertainty and the fear of perishing are swept away as one begins to understand that man was not created to die, but to live forever; and the desire is awakened to gain a higher understanding of this revelation of God.

Christ Jesus was the God-appointed messenger to show mankind the way of eternal life, to teach and demonstrate the truth about the one infinite Mind, God, and man as the infinite idea of Mind, eternal, perfect, complete. His immortal words inspire the heavy-laden with hope and faith. The promise, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," is being fulfilled in Christian Science; for the Master's healing works, which he declared should be repeated by all who understand his teachings, are now evidenced in Christian Science healing and regeneration.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 117), "Evidence drawn from the five physical senses relates solely to human reason;" and she adds, "Truth is a revelation." This distinction is fundamental in gaining spiritual understanding, and is in full accord with Biblical teaching. It should not be difficult for mankind to see that, inasmuch as wrong human thinking brings discord, disease, and disaster, deliverance is to be gained through divine wisdom, spiritual enlightenment.

Jesus' understanding of God was not mere theory, but something to be lived. To him God was Supreme Being, maintaining His perfect creation intact and in complete accord. Christian Science unfolds the universal law of Spirit, Love, as exemplified by Christ Jesus. As each earnest seeker lends his thought wholly to this beneficent influence, allowing it to govern his every thought and act, he becomes more confident and free in manner, more friendly and joyous in his associations, more positive in determining a course of action. Material sense may try to interfere with spiritual progress, but the consciousness of working with God, divine Principle, sustains and inspires to faithfulness and success. In Christian Science the evidence of the physical senses is seen to be altogether undependable. Their efforts to influence count for nothing with him who has the goal of spiritual achievement before him. By reversal, their arguments may point to greater revelations of Truth.

Paul speaks of "the abundance of the revelations," and also of having "a thorn in the flesh." Evidently the carnal mind, which he defined as "enmity against God," was attempting to harass through some bodily discomfort or suggestion, to keep his thought from being uplifted to receive the precious illumination, so greatly needed. But he persevered in seeking divine guidance, and was rewarded with the heavenly assurance, "My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness." This message from divine Love so inspired and enlightened him as to bring a great sense of joy and gladness, wherein he found it possible to glory in infirmities, persecutions, and distresses, that the power of Christ might be manifested in healing. So we, too, may find in the apparent efforts of material sense to overshadow the unfoldment of good an indication of the immanence of heavenly illumination such as we have not received hitherto.

In the Scriptural account of the real spiritual creation, in the first chapter of Genesis, there is no mention of aught but God, Spirit, and His creation, man and the universe, forever expressing the spiritual nature of God. In it there is no record of human birth, sin, disease, or death. In her exegesis of this chapter in Science and Health (p. 504) Mrs. Eddy states, quoting Gen. 1:5, "All questions as to the divine creation being both spiritual and material are answered in this passage," adding further: "This also shows that there is no place where God's light is not seen, since Truth, Life, and Love fill immensity and are ever-present. Was not this a revelation instead of a creation?" Both statement and question are of the utmost importance, for therein is indicated the foundation of all true being. Creation viewed from the human standpoint implies a beginning and ending. Creation divinely conceived reveals infinity, without beginning or ending. On this basis of spiritual understanding Jesus healed the sick, calmed the tempest, fed the multitude, brought comfort to the sorrowing and rest to the weary. He raised the dead with the same assurance, knowing creation through divine revelation, seeing God and His perfect work through infinite Mind and its infinite unfoldment.

Much patience, trust, and unselfed love is needed in our work of seeking and striving to gain spiritual understanding, and to express it consistently in our daily living. Through uplifted prayer and meekness every need is supplied. This helpful assurance in Science and Health (p. 174) may ever be before us to strengthen and bless: "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Benjamin West, Master Skater

The winter of 1764 was particularly rigorous and the cold had become so great that London enjoyed the rare pleasure of putting on its skates. The crowd skated on the canal in Saint James's Park, those of middle station thronged the Serpentine, while rank and fashion congregated on the basin of Kensington Gardens. By an odd whim of fortune, West's previous obscurity turned out to be a blessing. The smallest order would have sufficed to keep the most conscientious of painters toiling assiduously through the few hours of wintry daylight. With nothing more pressing to do, West remembered that he was also a skater.

An unknown man, who had just admired the painter's performance on the frozen canal of Saint James's, and noticed that he was a stranger, enlightened him about the social gradations of London ice. Although West claimed attachment to a sect unfamiliar with such vanities, he was not without some knowledge of the connection between fashion and art. Profiting at once by his newly acquired information he abandoned the popular pleasures of Saint James's for the more exalted delights of skating among the higher circles who frequented Kensington Gardens. In ancient Athens, it was said that the use of a false quantity would ruin a reputation, but in London, proficiency in a sport can make one. Hardly had West begun to display his rare skill on the ice when an English officer approached him in the most friendly way, with the reminder that they last had met on the wharf of Philadelphia at the time when the painter was sailing for Italy. This amiable soldier turned out to be Colonel, afterward General Sir William Howe, whose pleasures, when later in command of the British army in the Quaker capital, appeared to Americans somewhat less austere than the delectations provided by a winter sport. Only a few moments before, Colonel Howe had described to his unbelieving friends the exceptional merit of American skaters, and he was delighted to offer West as an example of his veracity, upon which certain doubts had been cast. On the frozen basin of Kensington Gardens a fashionable crowd now assembled to admire a talent which London had never before seen rivalled, and watch the young American perform on the ice the intricate figure of the Philadelphia "salute." One hour's display of talent as a skater was sufficient to start the artist on the road to fame as a painter.—LEWIS EINSTEIN in "Divided Loyalties." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Easier Tendency Shown by Stocks In Spotty Market

Few Specialties Attract Attention—Volume Is Smaller

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Financial markets, while somewhat listless today, did not appear to be especially dispirited.

Stocks followed a rather dull routine in the early hours, and prices of some of the recently buoyant leaders were disposed to ease a trifle under intermittent profit-taking flurries. There was nothing unusually heavy.

Some specialties held their followings, and managed to move up fractionally to around a point. Several so-called "pools" were supposed to be operating, but information about these was vague.

Motor shares were fairly steady but other divisions yielded fractions to around a point. Volume was reduced.

Issues showing late declines of fractions to around a point included American Commercial Alcohol, Case, United States Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas and American Can. General Motors was steady.

Buying of gold and the sale of dollars in London by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York did not seem to affect the firmness of the American monetary unit which pushed up a cent or more in relation to sterling.

European Buying

Brokerage houses with foreign connections reported that buying from abroad has been expanding substantially recently. One of the leading houses in the street stated that its business from London on Wednesday was the heaviest in more than a month. Selected common stocks and secondary rail liens, it was said, appeared to lead in popularity with the European customers.

Various market observers, although still bullishly inclined, continued to caution clients against the indiscriminate purchase of either stocks or bonds. It was reiterated that a number of stocks now look too high as measured either by conservative hopes or existing facts.

Bond Movement Narrow

Price movements in bonds were narrow in the early trading today. The market, however, displayed a steady tone in response to the favorable investment sentiment created by the heavy oversubscription to the Treasury's billion-dollar offering of short-term notes.

United States Governments were inactively traded within a small price range. Treasury 3s eased 4-32ds of a point, while others in the group held unchanged to 1-32 higher. Liberetys were 3-32ds off to 2-32ds higher.

Some of the corporate sections had a somewhat hesitant tone, probably reflecting realizing on the recent upswing. Traders turned their attention to some classifications which are believed to be in line for benefits from current trends in industry.

In this connection a fair buying interest developed in the obligations of the rubber companies and some miscellaneous industrials. Secondary rail issues lack the broad following which they have had in recent sessions, but met sufficient support nevertheless to hold their gains of the last week.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 25	Last Jan. 24
10¼	6¾	..	Adams Express	3200	10¼	9¾	10	10
19¾	16	1	Adams Millis	400	19¼	19	19¼	19½
9¾	7¾	..	Addressograph	900	9¾	9¼	9½	9¾
6¾	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	500	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
7½	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7½	7½	7½	7½
106¼	95½	3½	Air Reduction	1300	105½	103½	104¾	106¾
2¾	1½	..	Airway Elec App	600	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
23⅜	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	10100	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
4¾	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	8100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11	5⅜	..	Allegh pf ww 2Jx	500	10¼	10	10¼	10¾
11	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝
155½	144	6	Allied Chem	1600	156	153	154½	154½
126	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124½	124½	124½	124½
21¾	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	11500	21¾	20⅞	21¾	20¾
16½	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	17	17	17	18½
5¼	4	..	Amal Leather	100	4½	4¼	4½	..
48	41½	2	Amerada	400	46¾	46	48½	49¾
36	34½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	4800	35	34	34½	35¼
18½	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1900	17¾	17½	17¾	18
45	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	44½	44½	44½	..
10⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
58½	..	..	Am Beet Sug pf	120	60	58½	60	58½
35½	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	800	35	35	35¼	35¼
103¼	94½	4	Am Can	4800	102	100½	101½	101¾
29½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	3500	28½	28	28¾	28½
49½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	400	48¾	48	48¾	49¾
9½	6½	..	Am Chain	900	10½	9¼	10½	9¾
25	20½	..	Am Chain pf	200	27	27	27	25
49	46¼	2†	Am Chicle	400	49	48¾	49	48½
62¾	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	4700	60¼	59	60	60
3½	2¾	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3½	3¼	3¼	..
10⅞	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	14600	11¼	10⅝	11	10¾
24½	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	24¾	24	24¾	24
19½	12	..	Am & For pow 6	800	20¼	19	20¾	19¾
14¾	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	14¾	14	14¼	14½
20½	17½	1	Am Hawaiian	7200	20¾	20	20½	20¾
9¾	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	1400	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
38¾	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	38	38	38	38
9¾	6¼	..	Am Ice	2300	9¼	8⅞	9	9
9½	6½	..	Am International	5900	9¾	9	9	9⅝
1⅜	¾	..	Am La France	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
34½	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	2600	33½	33	33½	33¾
62½	50	..	Am Loco pf	400	61½	61¼	61¾	61½
6½	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	2500	7	6¼	7	6¾
6	4½	..	Am Mach & M pf	1300	6¼	6¼	6¾	..
21¾	18	..	Am Metal	1400	20½	20¼	20¾	20¾
28½	21	1½	Am News	80	29	27¼	27½	28½
9¾	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	5800	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
23¾	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	23¾	22½	23¼	23
21¾	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	20¾	20¼	20¼	21½
17	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	35600	17	16½	16⅝	16⅝
23¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	8500	22¾	22½	22⅝	23¾
39	36	3	Am Safety Razor	1000	40	38¼	40	39
5⅞	3¼	..	Am Seating	900	5½	5¼	5¼	5¾
2¼	1	..	Am Ship & Com	2100	2¼	2	2¼	2¾
25¾	19½	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	25¼	25	25¼	25
46⅞	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	16200	44¾	43⅞	44⅝	45
82	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	80	80	80	82
25½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	4600	24½	24	24	24⅞
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	20	78½	78½	78½	..
41	37	2†	Am Stores	400	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	40
56½	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	56	53	55	56⅛
108½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	107½	107½	107½	..
119¾	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3200	119	117⅝	118	118⅛
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	100	15⅜	15	15⅜	15
24½	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	8500	23½	22½	23	23⅛
71	69¼	6	Am Wat lpf	100	72½	72	72	69¼
14	11¾	..	Am Woolen	1600	13¼	12¾	12⅞	13⅛
73¼	62⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	900	71½	70	71½	71½
3	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	600	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
10	5¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	170	12½	9¾	11¾	..
8½	5¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
19⅝	15½	.40	Anaconda Cop	31400	16⅝	15⅝	16	16⅜
23	18	.60	Anchor Cap	600	23	22½	23	22½
88½	86¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
28	27½	1	Archer Daniels	100	28	28	28	28
87	76¾	7	Armour Del pf	100	85	85	85	86¾
6½	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	2100	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
3¾	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	1700	3	2¾	2¾	3
63⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	60½	57¾	58½	60⅜
4¾	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	500	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
7½	4¾	..	Atioom Corp	300	7	7	7	7
7	5	..	Art Metal Const	10	6½	6½	6½	..
2¼	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
15	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	1900	15¼	13¾	15¼	14⅜
31	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	31½	31½	31½	..
71	54	..	Atchison T&SF	12500	70	68¼	69⅜	69
51	39	..	Atl Coast Line	3500	48	47½	48	50
33⅜	26¼	1	Atl Refining	8500	32⅞	32¼	32½	32¾
43¾	34⅛	..	Atlas Powder	500	41⅝	41¼	41¼	41⅝
91	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	31	89	89	89	89
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	200	10½	9¾	10½	10
56	47¾	3	Auburn Auto	8600	53	51½	53	52½
9⅞	7	..	Austin Nichols	1600	9⅜	8¾	9¼	9⅜
10¼	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	23600	10⅜	9½	9¾	10

—B—

14¼	4	..	Baldwin Loco	43500	14	13½	14	13⅞
51	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	48½	48½	48⅝	50
3⅝	1¾	..	Balt & Ohio	11500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
34½	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	33⅜	32½	32½	33⅜
45	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	2900	44¼	43¾	44	44½
4½	3	..	Barker Bros	400	4½	4⅜	4¼	4¼
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	7200	9⅝	9⅜	9½	9¾
62½	51¾	3	Beech-Nut Pack	500	61½	60½	60¾	61½
12⅝	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	700	11¾	11¼	11¾	12
14½	13⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20⅜	16½	..	Bendix Aviation	11500	20¾	20	20¾	20¼
30¾	26½	..	Best & Co	800	31¼	30½	31¼	30⅝
46½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	18600	45⅞	44⅞	45¾	46
81¾	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1800	81	79¾	79¾	80¼
35	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	900	33¾	32	33⅛	33⅞
14¾	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	2100	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14½
88	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	88	88	88	..
68	55	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	67¾	66½	67½	67
35	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	4800	24	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝
25¾	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	2300	26	25⅞	26	25½
2½	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2	2	2	2¼
14⅞	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	8400	15¾	14⅞	15¾	14½
34¼	11½	..	Brooklyn Man T	3100	34	33½	33½	33¼
87	82½	6	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	85½	84¼	84¾	85½
5⅞	4⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
75	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	72¾	72¾	73¾	75
58¼	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	200	58½	58½	58½	58¼
8½	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	8½	8	8	8
13½	6⅝	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1300	13	12½	13	13
7⅞	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	2400	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
36	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
4¾	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	2400	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
12½	7¾	..	Bullard	1900	12	11⅝	11⅞	12¼
3¾	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
6¾	3⅛	..	Burns Bros pf	20	6	6	6¾	..
18½	13	.40	Burroughs Add	9400	18	17⅜	17⅝	17¾
3¼	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
4⅛	3½	..	Bush Terb deb	100	4½	4⅛	4½	..
10	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	20	8¼	9	9¼	10
2¾	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
3¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
30⅞	21⅞	..	Byers	3500	29½	28¾	29½	29⅛
59½	47¼	..	Byers pf	30	55¾	55¾	55¾	58⅛

—C—

28	18¾	..	Calif Packing	600	25½	25¼	25¼	25⅜
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
11½	9½	..	Campbell W'y&C	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
5¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	900	5½	5¼	5½	4¼
27¾	24¼	1	Canada Dry	100	26⅞	26¼	26¾	27
31¼	28⅜	1†	Cannon Mills	200	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
16½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	5900	15⅝	15⅜	15½	16
8½	6¾	..	Capital Admin	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
26¾	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	60	27	26¾	27	26¾
76	70	5	Caro C&O st	10	79	79	79	76
80⅝	65½	..	Case Thresh	14300	79¼	77¼	78	18¾
78⅞	68	4	Case Thresh pf	20	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
29⅜	21½	..	Caterpillar Trac	4200	29¼	28¾	28¾	28¾
2⅝	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¼
43½	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	7500	42¾	41¾	42	42¼
36⅝	28½	1½	Central Aguirre	2200	30	29⅝	29⅝	29½
9½	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	500	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9½
36⅞	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	5300	35¼	34¾	35	35½
5⅛	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	900	5¼	5	5½	5⅛
42¼	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1100	41⅝	40⅜	41¼	42
44⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5100	44¾	44½	44½	44⅜
3½	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
3⅜	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	2300	5	4⅞	5	5⅛
10½	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	10⅜	10	10	10⅜
7	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1900	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
10⅜	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	9800	10½	9⅝	9⅞	10⅛
11⅛	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	8400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
20½	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	20½
9¼	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2500	9¼	8¾	9⅛	9
21¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1500	21¼	20	20	21¾
6¾	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	5	4¾	4¾	5½
7	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	500	6¾	6	6	6
8¼	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	8	8	8	..
24	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	400	23⅞	23½	23½	23⅞
8½	6	..	Childs Company	500	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾
16¾	13	..	Chile Copper	10	15	15	15	..
56⅝	39½	2	Chrysler	51600	56⅜	55	56	58¾
21⅝	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	1400	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21½
72	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	120	72	70¼	70¼	72
1⅜	¾	..	City Stores vtc	100	1	1	1	1
1⅜	¾	..	City Stores	800	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5½	3¾	..	City Stores A	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
12¼	8¾	.25e	Clark Equipment	130	12½	12	12½	12
		2	Cleve & Pitts spl	50	38	38	38	..
34½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	200	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33
13⅞	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3500	13⅜	13¼	13½	13⅝
24⅝	18	..	Collins & Aikman	5100	24½	23	24	24
7⅞	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
24½	10½	..	Colo F & I pf	50	23¼	23	23½	24½
28½	20	..	Colo & So lpf	20	25½	25	25	24⅜
15¼	11⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	8200	15¼	14½	15	14⅞
72	52	6	Columbia G pf A	400	70¼	70	70	68
27½	..	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	28¼	26	26¼	26½
66¼	58	2	Columbian Carb	1700	65	64	64	65½
24⅞	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	3800	24¼	23⅜	24⅛	23⅝
95	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	94½	94½	94½	94½
44¼	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3900	43⅞	43¼	44	43¾
93	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	95	95	95	95
36⅛	30¼	.80	Comm Solvents	22400	33¼	34⅛	35	35¼
3⅛	1¾	..	Comwith & So	14300	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
41	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	1000	37½	36¾	36¾	37
28½	23	1	Congoleum Nairn	4200	28¼	27¾	28⅜	28¼
55	50	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	55	55	55	55
58	58	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	58	58	58	..
4	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	400	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
14½	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	2400	14¼	14	14¼	14
44⅞	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	7400	43	42	42½	43⅜
90	82	5	Consol Gas pf	300	88⅞	89½	89½	89⅞
12¾	9¾	..	Consol Oil	18600	12½	11⅜	11⅝	11⅞
3¼	2¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1¼	1¼	..	Consol Textile	1200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	2⅜	..	Container B	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	3100	13½	13	13⅜	13⅜
2¼	1	..	Cont Baking B	6400	2⅛	1⅞	2	2⅛
61½	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	300	61½	61½	61½	61
81	75	2½	Cont Can	1800	79	78½	78½	79¾
10	7¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	700	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9¾
32¾	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1500	32¾	31½	31½	31½
2	1¼	..	Cont Motors	2500	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
19½	16½	..	Cont Oil	9200	19¼	18½	19	19¼
81¾	72¼	3	Corn Products	1200	81½	80½	80½	81⅝
140	138	7	Corn Prod pf	10	137	137	137	136½
6⅜	3¾	..	Coty	1800	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	6¾
31¾	38	2†	Cream of Wheat	1900	32	31½	32	31½
13⅛	8	..	Crosley Radio	500	13⅜	12½	13⅛	13⅛
35	30¼	..	Crown Cork & S	700	34	33⅜	34	35
6¼	3½	..	Crown Zellerback	3100	5⅜	5	5⅜	5⅜
27½	21⅝	..	Crucible Steel	500	27½	27⅜	27½	27¾
84½	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	85	85	85	..
2⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	900	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
8¼	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1900	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
45½	20⅝	..	Cuban Am S pf	120	40	38	39½	40
41⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	41⅜	40½	40⅝	41½
19⅞	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	900	20¼	19	19½	19½
60	43½	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	800	59⅞	58½	59⅝	60
3½	2½	..	Curtis-Wright	21800	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
8⅜	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	7500	8½	8	8⅜	8
16¼	11	..	Cutler Hammer	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	16

—D—

14	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14
32½	26½	..	Deere & Co	18200	32½	31½	31⅝	31⅝
70¾	52	..	Del & Hudson	4100	69⅞	66½	69½	68¼
29½	22½	..	Del Lack & W	12800	28¾	27¾	28¼	28½
8¾	5¼	..	Denver R G pf	400	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
77	63¼	4	Detroit Edison	700	75	74½	74½	74½
5	5	..	Detroit & Mack	30	5	5	5	..
35	20	1½	Devoe & Ray A	2300	37⅝	36	37	34
28½	26⅛	1	Diamond Match	500	27⅝	26¼	26¾	27⅝
38¼	32½	1.35†	Dome Mines	3100	32½	32	33	33½
22¼	19½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	19½	19½	19½	19¾
21½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	14300	21½	20¼	21	21¼
9¾	7½	..	Dresser B	700	9¾	9	9½	9¾
1	¾	..	Duluth So Shore	200	1	1	1	1
101½	89¾	2	du Pont de Nem	13400	101¼	99½	100¾	100⅞
119¾	115	6	du Pont deb	300	117	117	117	119
36	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	200	20	20	20	30

—E—

9¾	8¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	2100	9	7¾	7¾	8
82¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	700	87¾	86¾	87½	87⅜
17¼	13¼	2.25e	Eaton Mfg	9600	17¼	16½	17¼	16¾
3½	1¼	..	Eitingon Schild	1300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
34	25½	..	Eitingon S pf	200	34	34	34	..
25⅞	18¼	..	Elec Auto-Lite	9200	27½	25⅞	27¼	24¾
90¾	86	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	90¾	89¾	90	..
10¾	3	..	Elec Boat	8200	7	6¾	6¾	8⅜
5¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
7¾	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6500	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
16½	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	15¼	14⅜	15¼	15¾
14½	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	12¼	13	13	14
53	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	50	50	50	51
1¾	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
3½	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
53¼	51¾	3	Endicott Johnson	300	58½	58½	58½	..
122	120	7	Endicott John pf	20	122	120	122	120
7	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	500	7	6¾	6¾	7
18½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
21¼	14⅜	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	19¾	19½	19½	19½
19½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
10¾	9	1	Equitable Off Bld	500	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
23¼	13⅝	..	Erie RR	1800	22¼	20¾	21	20⅜
24⅞	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	23¼	22	23¾	23½
19½	12	..	Erie RR 2pf	500	19⅜	19	19	19¼
11¾	7¾	..	Eureka Vacuum	1400	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11½
11⅝	9	..	Evans Products	2500	11½	11	11½	11

—F—

5¾	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	5
9¾	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
40¾	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	110	40¾	39¾	39¾	39
1	⅝	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	88	88	88	..
8¼	6¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	1300	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
3¾	2	..	Fed Screw W	300	3¼	3	3½	3¾
3¾	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
35¾	23¾	.50†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	25	25	25	25¼
23⅞	21⅛	1.20	Fidel

Financial: News and Comment

Treasury's New Issue Heavily Oversubscribed

Demand for Notes and Certificates Reaches Nearly Four Billion

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Spurred on by a three and a half times oversubscription to its first recovery loan, the Treasury was today completing plans for an early issue of its second batch—probably another $1,000,000,000 offering, on similar terms.

Expecting at least $4,000,000,000 as a final total of their first issue in notes and certificates, officials pointed out that this amounts to two-thirds of what President Roosevelt declared would be needed in cash before June 30. There now seems left no vestige of doubt that the recovery program can be financed and all markets are expected to reflect enhanced confidence.

The first issue will be limited to the announced $1,000,000,000, without enlargement. The longer term offering, the notes at 2½ per cent in 13½ months, was more heavily subscribed, showing that interest rate rather than time was the strongest factor in investors' minds. At yesterday's close of books, the subscription ran to $2,500,000,000. For the shorter term certificates, at 1½ per cent maturing in 7½ months, over $1,000,000,000 had been received and considerably more was expected.

Together with another issue of the recovery loan, the Treasury is expected early in February to offer an exchange for as much as possible of the $1,000,000,000 outstanding in the called Fourth Liberty Bonds, which must be handled by April 15.

The Administration generally, particularly including the fledgling, Mr. Morgenthau, are gratified and confident as a result of the smooth market operation. They believe that the most difficult hurdle in the financing program has been taken, and that succeeding operation will become simpler. Their policy is certain to be keyed to changing market conditions and each issue will be synchronized to interest rate requirements prevalent at the moment of issue.

Wants Post Office Checking Accounts In Bankless Areas

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Post office checking accounts in bankless districts were advocated today by Morris L. Ernst, lawyer and member of the New York State banking commission.

He told the Sales Executives Club that there are still "hundreds of districts without banking facilities. In New York State, for example, there are 60 towns that had banks in 1927 with deposits of from $200,000 to $5,000,000. Now these towns have not even a place for the deposit of money or withdrawal by check.

"In the absence of private facilities in the now barren areas," he continued, "the post office will be compelled to open up checking facilities.

"Accounts up to $5000 would be allowed at once. They can be handled by charging a service of 35 cents on every check book."

Bank Clearings Up 9.7 Per Cent in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Banks clearings show some improvement this week, the first substantial gain during the last month or more. The total for all leading cities in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was $4,385,839,000 an increase of 9.7 per cent compared with the same week of last year. New York City clearings were $2,994,396,000, the gain being 9.0 per cent, while the total for all centers outside of New York of $1,391,443,000 was 11.3 per cent higher.

Furthermore, this week's clearings are higher than those for the preceding week this year by $223,657,000

Canada Fifth As Exporting Nation

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (AP)—Canada held her position as the world's fifth exporting nation during the first 10 months of 1933 but the United Kingdom replaced Germany as the second on the list, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from League of Nations sources.

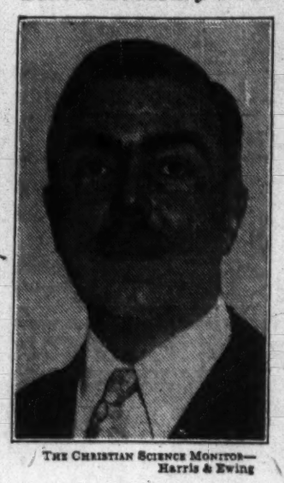
The United States continued to hold first place by a narrow margin over the United Kingdom while Germany occupied third place, France fourth, and Japan sixth. The relative places are computed on values of exports in gold dollars.

Proposes National Bank For State of Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 24 (By U. P.)—Foundation of a national bank was proposed to Congress here Tuesday. Congressman Alcerro Castro, presenting the project, stated that such an institution was necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Honduras.

Medford Savings Bank
29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St. Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1
Deposits Received by Mail
A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

Leaves Treasury Post



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Harris & Ewing

Earle Bailie

Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Morgenthau Aid Leaves Treasury Post Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Earle Bailie, who has been serving as special fiscal assistant to Secretary Morgenthau, will leave the Treasury tomorrow.

Mr. Morgenthau told newsmen that in accordance with previous plans Mr. Bailie was returning to private life after the first financing operation in the Treasury's $10,000,000,000 borrowing program.

"Mr. Bailie has been very helpful," Secretary Morgenthau said. Mr. Bailie resigned several weeks ago and his resignation was accepted. It becomes effective tomorrow.

He will return to the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Company, New York investment bankers.

Secretary Morgenthau said that until an undersecretary is named he would handle government financing personally. No successor has been selected for Mr. Bailie's place.

"I am looking for one every day," the Secretary said when asked if he had selected an undersecretary.

Marriner Eccles of Utah, recently named as special assistant to Mr. Morgenthau, will reach the Treasury Monday.

Secretary Morgenthau said he would confer with Eccles before deciding just what his duties shall be.

American Dollar Moves to Higher Level at $4.97⅜

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The United States dollar moved steadily to a higher level on a quiet foreign exchange market today, and closed 2 cents to the pound dearer at $4.97⅜.

The fact that America continued to buy gold and sell dollars did not affect the steadiness which persisted under a moderate trade demand and covering by speculators who had sold short.

Gold currencies firmed in quiet dealings, and the French franc closed at 79.84 to the pound, the same figure as yesterday's closing quotation.

Gold dropped 9 pence to 132 shillings, 1 pence at which price the bulk of £760,000 worth available was sold to "the usual buyers," believed to be Americans.

PARIS, Jan. 25 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 12 centimes on the foreign exchange market today, closing at 16.04 francs (6.23 cents to the franc).

The gain was due to buying for commercial purposes.

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.54 marks (39.31 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.62 marks (38.16 cents to the mark.)

Chile Hails Signing Pact With Germany

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 25 (U. P.)—Business and commercial circles here hailed the signing of a trade treaty with Germany, especially the nitrate and copper clauses of the agreement.

Chile will be permitted to export 150,000 tons of nitrates to Germany during the present nitrate year, ending in June. Copper sales are also expected to increase.

The vexing German frozen credits, estimated at $15,000,000, will probably be thawed out within two years, despite the large amount. German exports to Chile, encouraged by the treaty, are also expected to develop.

Wheat Exports Higher Than Preceding Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Jan. 20, 1934, totaled 5,191,770 bushels, as compared with 4,042,082 bushels in the previous week and 4,213,591 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 120,145,607 bushels, as compared with 182,301,755 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Steel Mill Activity Rises With New Orders

While a considerable portion of current raw steel output in some districts is for stock—in preparation for the heavy finished steel demand makers feel sure is just ahead—operations also are being buoyed by an inflow of new orders from manufacturing industries, says the magazine Steel.

France Resolved Firmly to Adhere To Gold Standard

Central Bank Annual Report Says Nation Shuns 'Easy Solutions'

PARIS, Jan. 25 (AP)—The annual report of the Bank of France today says that gold is more important than ever as a monetary standard and France rejects "easy adventuresome solutions" of the economic crisis.

The report makes no mention of the United States or other countries which have gone off the gold standard, but says:

"We remain more than ever convinced that the convertability to gold of money is an indispensible condition of sound economic and social discipline.

Wants Money Values Fixed

"However seductive the artificial measures which history shows that people always turn to in periods of crisis, they bring in reality only illusory or precarious improvement. International commerce which in modern world is the vital riches of nations, cannot take its full score as long as the value of the chief moneys is not definitely fixed.

"Monetary stability thus is the most efficient means of preparing for the return of lasting prosperity.

"But this stability presents, in our opinion, a still more important significance. It alone appears to guarantee the orderly and progressive evolution of human society. France will remain faithful to it.

"Our country rejects instinctively the easy, adventuresome solutions which she feels are contrary to her basis of interests and genius."

The report showed that the bank during 1933, lost a total of 9,463,000,000 francs. Of this amount, the loss in gold was 6,169,102,026 francs and the remaining more than 3,000,000,000 francs was in foreign exchange.

Still Losing Gold

The weekly statement of the bank, issued simultaneously with the annual report, showed it had lost 93,000,000 francs in gold during the week ended Jan. 19.

The annual report said that France suffered an adverse trade balance of 10,000,000,000 francs during 1933 and said that the costs of too high taxes must be lowered in order to stimulate commerce.

It declared the persistent budgetary deficit and the treasury difficulties of the Government were harmful. It said the formation of a gold bloc in the world economic conference produced only temporary improvement.

Gold withdrawals from the bank during autumn, it said, caused a loss of only 6 per cent of the reserves, leaving the gold coverage in France on Dec. 23 at 78.86 per cent.

Foreign exchange held in central banks in 1931, the bank declared, amounted to about 35 per cent of the total gold holdings but now only represents 2½ per cent. It estimated that hoarders held $25,000,000,000 of gold during 1933.

Offices Opened To Aid Holders Of Foreign Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, organized in December for the purpose of giving assistance to American investors holding defaulted foreign government bonds, has just opened offices here at 90 Broad Street, Raymond B. Stevens, who was formerly a member of the Federal Trade Commission and financial adviser to Siam, is president.

The council, formed at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, is patterned after the British Corporation of Foreign Bondholders.

At the time of organization, the council announced that it will be nonprofit-making, and that the directors will serve without compensation. Funds necessary for the council's work are to be raised by contributions. Eventually, it is planned to obtain financial aid from the bondholders, so that the council will become self-supporting. The estimated expenses are $100,000 a year.

The need for an organization of this type was made apparent by the confusion resulting from the fact that one or more "central" bondholders groups have been formed in this country and that conflicting bondholders protective committees were organized with respect to the bonds of several of the debtor countries. This situation made American bondholders and even foreign debtors doubtful as to which organization they should support.

At present the council is concentrating its efforts on the German and Brazilian debt situations, being represented in Berlin at the German debt conference, which opened today, by Laird Bell of Chicago, and in Rio de Janiero by J. Reuben Clark, formerly Undersecretary of State and Ambassador to Mexico, who was a delegate at the recent Pan-American Conference.

Mexico Seeks Pact With U. S. for More Business

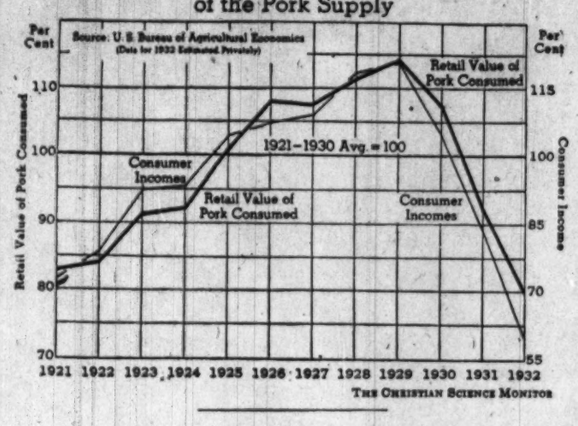
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico is looking forward favorably toward a possible arrangement between Mexican and United States interests whereby machinery, agricultural implements and other articles needed in Mexico will be traded for raw materials needed in the United States, the latter including minerals, winter vegetables and sugar.

Published reports declare that such an arrangement would involve a minimum cash payment to American manufacturers and long-term credit on the rest, with the greater part payable in Mexican products. Such an arrangement would also require coöperation of both governments in reciprocal reductions of tariff rates.

Meat Prices Governed Chiefly By Consumer Purchasing Power

Consumer Income Governs the Value of the Pork Supply



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Table and Chart in Report of Packing Concern Show Close Relationship Between Hog Prices and Changing Income of Pork Buying Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 25—Showing how the purchasing power of consumers affects the price of meat, Swift & Co., in its annual report publishes a graphic table revealing the month-to-month changes for four years, accompanied by a chart which indicates the close interdependence of retail pork prices with consumer demand. The conclusion is reached that retail buyers and wholesale salesmen determine directly the price of all hogs.

The report says in part:

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes each month an index of wholesale meat prices which reflects the changes from month to month in the average price of all meats. During the past four years, the month-to-month changes have been as follows:

1926—100

	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	106.2	88.4	61.9	49.2
February	105.1	83.6	59.5	50.2
March	104.2	82.0	61.4	50.5
April	103.2	79.9	59.8	50.3
May	101.3	74.4	56.5	52.3
June	99.9	71.3	56.0	52.4
July	91.8	73.4	62.0	50.8
August	93.1	76.0	61.9	51.0
September	99.2	73.6	60.9	51.5
October	96.7	71.1	56.4	51.0
November	91.4	67.7	53.7	....
December	89.2	63.2	49.4	....

Wholesale meat prices reached their lowest level in December, 1932. Since that time there has been a slight improvement in prices, due primarily to the resumption of industrial activity and the reëmployment of workers. The supply of meat coming to market during the past 12 months is larger than it was during the previous year.

Depend on Buying Power

The price of meat is but a reflection of the quantity of livestock coming to market, the prices of foods that compete with meat, and the purchasing power of consumers. Probably the most important factor of all is the purchasing power of consumers.

Studies Pork Prices

Many of the relationships which Swift & Co. has endeavored to make clear to the public have recently come up for careful analysis at the hands of the United States Department of Agriculture. In reporting to the United States Senate, Feb. 9, 1933, on the hog situation and the probable effects of the proposed export debenture, equalization fee, and domestic allotment plans for farm relief, on the economic position of hog producers, the department found among other things that the retail value of pork consumed from year to year was almost entirely a question of consumer incomes.

The close parallel between the retail value of pork and consumer incomes from the 1921 to 1932 is shown graphically in the accompanying chart. In commenting on this chart, which in the report, covered only the period 1921 to 1931, the department pointed out that "total consumer expenditures for pork apparently are determined largely by the level of consumer incomes. Consumer expenditures for a large supply of pork are about the same as for a small supply, if consumer incomes remain constant. The decline in consumer incomes during 1930 and 1931 resulted in the sharp reduction in the retail value of pork consumed."

Referring to the retail price of pork, the report states that "in any year the amount that consumers spend for pork products is determined by their income, and the price of pork will be that income divided by the quantities available for consumption."

Pork Prices Govern Hog Prices

In tracing the effect of consumer demand upon retail pork prices, and from that point back to the price of live hogs, the department arrived at the following conclusion:

The actual meeting place of consumer demand and the bulk of the supply, which is meat, is at the retail counter or at hotel and restaurant tables. The effective or organized meeting place is in the wholesale meat markets of all kinds where sales are made to retailers and to buyers for many hotels and restaurants. Here the retail buyers, who represent consumer demand, and the wholesale salesmen, who represent hog supplies, do the bargaining that determines directly the price of hogs for slaughter and indirectly the price of all hogs.

The World's Business

Aspects of the Gold Bill—No. 1

FEW persons can spare the two whole days which Mr. Owen D. Young stated in Senate committee he had devoted to the gold bill. Some who have the inclination do not have the time. Those who have the time haven't the inclination. Among these latter may be numbered the vast majority of the House of Representatives. In passing the bill with only a perfunctory debate, they did the President's bidding. Perhaps in so doing they were gauging the people's temper more accurately than the less complaisant Senate. The President is King. Nevertheless the Senate is doing a public service, as well as a service to representative government, in exposing this vastly important measure to criticism.

* * *

Four Contentions

The provisions which have come under criticism are four:

1. The impounding of Federal Reserve gold in the Treasury.
2. The tendency in the bill to set up a central bank in the Treasury in competition with the existing central bank known as the Federal Reserve System.
3. The timelessness of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.
4. The timelessness of the President's powers to vary the gold content of the dollar within a range of 50 to 60 per cent of its old parity.

On all these items many expert witnesses before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee whose opinions are entitled to respect have been critical.

* * *

Money Control

Point (1) was remarked upon in detail last week. It is bound up with point (2). Gold is being impounded in the Treasury in connection with the nationalization of power over credit and currency assumed by the Treasury. Such a move appears to accord with the demand of the American people. It may be the thin end of the wedge of socialization. What of it? Even individualists of the caliber of Henry Ford do not boggle at the sight of currency and credit control in Washington's keeping. Indeed, they think that private enterprise will be better able to resist the encroachments of Socialism if the banking and money machinery are regarded as vested with a public interest. The Constitution declared that Congress should regulate the currency and the value thereof. With the development of the credit money system, this control has passed to more or less private hands.

* * *

Federal Reserve System

That there should be such a wide demand for a return to the Constitution in this respect is merely the result of the manner in which credit control has been handled by the quasi-public Federal Reserve System. Mr. Owen D. Young eulogized the system in his testimony. But on his last appearance in Washington he assumed the rôle of critic. He castigated its inertia as a system in 1928. Others would prefer to frame the indictment in terms of depression operations. The Federal Reserve System has been completely ineffective in stemming both banking and business deflation. In the main, its ineffectiveness has been due to defects in the original law. Never was there a greater mistake than the provision preventing the Reserve banks from dealing direct with the public. It was this provision that made an ide reservoir of money out of the Federal Reserve System. And, as we now know, idle money means idle citizens. Two and a half years ago, Gov. George L. Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve Bank told the bankers that enough money existed in that pool to provide the community with no less than $38,000,000,000. But the bankers, unable to act together because of the highly competitive condition of the American banking system, could do nothing. Defying Bagehot's dictum that when the community is timid they should be confident, they shared the general timidity. In consequence, the Federal Reserve System has few friends left among the laity, and the prospect of its practical supersession by the Treasury has aroused singularly little opposition. H. B. E.

Sprague Hopeful Revaluation Will End Experiments

Sees No Automatic Relationship Between Dollar Value and Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 25—If the country can be assured that revaluation of the dollar is the final monetary measure of the Administration, it should strengthen confidence; but if it is only one of a series of monetary experiments to be followed by unlimited coinage of silver or issuance of greenbacks, it may have the opposite effect, in the opinion of Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, Harvard University banking expert and former economic adviser to the United States Treasury, who addressed a joint meeting of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Illinois Manufacturers' Costs Association here.

"While I should not have favored revaluation of the dollar at the present time, I am disposed to think it may not prove unwise if the Administration at Washington takes the position that this is the last of the monetary experiments that it is going to adopt," Professor Sprague said. "If the Administration does take this position," he continued, "revaluation should have a favorable effect upon business activities leading to expansion along normal lines."

His own preference, however, would have been "the acceptance by the Administration of a neutral policy in money measures for the time being." He would prefer to leave the dollar to find its own equilibrium relative to the currencies of other countries.

Revaluation of the dollar at 60 cents, Professor Sprague believes, may involve "serious risks."

"On the basis of prices in this country relative to elsewhere," he said, "it seriously undervalues the dollar. If prices advance far more rapidly here than elsewhere, a solid foundation for revaluation will be provided, but this is something which we cannot reasonably anticipate."

Here is how, according to Professor Sprague, revaluation would work:

"Revaluation does not increase the amount of money in the pockets of the people and it does not increase their bank balances. There is no automatic relationship between the value of the dollar and prices. It is only after there develops an increased demand for labor and materials and an increasing demand for credit and currency, that we can expect an advance in prices. If revaluation strengthens confidence, it contributes to the growth of that demand, but it does nothing more."

Trade Barriers Between Russia And U. S. Lifted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau opened the trade channel wider between the Soviet and United States yesterday when he revoked three standing Treasury orders affecting trade between the two countries.

The first of these lifts the ban against the receipt of gold, laid down in November, 1920. Soviet gold may now be received by the United States on the same basis as gold from other countries.

The second allows that the lumber and pulpwood embargo ordered Feb. 10, 1931, is not justified. This edict was enacted when it was alleged that convict labor was employed in certain areas in European Russia.

The third lifts the provisions of the antidumping law against the importation of safety matches.

At the time the gold ban was placed on the Soviet, the question was raised as to the actual ownership of the gold.

In regard to the lumber provision, the Treasury held yesterday that evidence surrounding this order had been conflicting and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Morgenthau said, in commenting on the antidumping law against importation of safety matches, that the "antidumping provisions are not supported by evidence at all sufficient to warrant it."

Insolvencies at Lowest Point in Many Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Dun's insolvency index for the first half of January, 1934, was 81.4. This was the lowest figure for the early part of that month in a great many years, as failures in the first two or three weeks of the year usually are at the high point.

For the early part of January a year ago, Dun's Insolvency Index was 183.2 and two years ago 196.8. The reduction this year from January, 1933, was 101.8 points. "Comparison with a normal record, such as that covering the five years 1925-1929, inclusive, when the five-year average for January was 139.5, shows a decided chance," says Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

The latter might be considered a normal figure. This was 58.5 points higher than that for January of this year. Furthermore, the January record for those five years was 27.5 points above that for December."

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Cambridge
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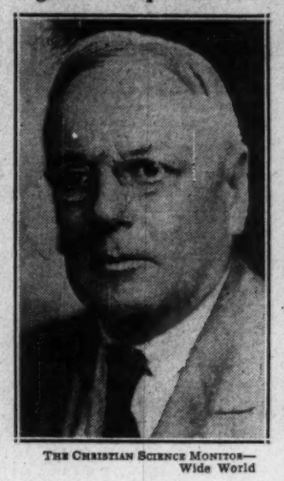
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1

Against Experiments



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague

Harvard University Banking Expert and Former Economic Adviser to the United States Treasury.

Building and Motor Trades in Tasmania Show Marked Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—When the Australian tide of depression began to overtake Tasmania the building and automobile industries waned materially and to use the vernacular there was "nothing doing" for three or four years.

During recent months, however, conditions have altered and the building trade has returned to normal. Today there are not enough bricklayers to go around.

Automobile importers, because of the slackness in trade, let their stocks run so low that at the present time the demand for new cars cannot be met. One Hobart firm at this writing is in the unusual position of not being able to supply its customers with even one new make of an American car.

The motor tax for the five months of the current year shows a considerable advance on the corresponding period last year, and another sure sign is that income tax receipts are up by £16,000. There are 12,000 cars, 2000 lorries and 4000 motorcycles in Tasmania.

During the month of November 69 new cars, 22 new motor lorries and 17 motorcycles were registered in the island.

One of the main factors in the increased demand for cars is the relaxation of the Australian Navigation Act, enabling British liners which, until last season, had been shut out of the trade since 1921, to bring tourists to Tasmania. The concession will make for a permanent improvement in the demand for American cars, which are popular because of their hill climbing capacity, Tasmania being a mountainous country.

Income Tax Refunds To 127,011 Persons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The figure-studded records of the United States Treasury today showed that 127,011 individuals and corporations had the fun last year of getting a check from the Government marked "income tax refund."

In the refund lists were some of the best known names in the nation, many of them being paid back sums that passed the $100,000 marks. Several corporations received many times that amount.

All in all the Government returned $51,484,000 in various kinds of tax refunds.

Present and past office holders were prominent in the list. Representative E. W. Marland of Oklahoma, an oil man, pocketed $140,698 Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, and another executor of his father's estate, received $53,623. Robert W. Bingham, Louisville publisher now serving as Ambassador to Great Britain, was mailed $13,184. Mrs. Clara Driscoll Sevier, wife of the Ambassador to Chile, placed $4034 back in her purse.

Arthur Curtiss James, New York capitalist, got $269,355; Martin J. Insull of Chicago, $2553; Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics, $10,294; W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, $5831; the late Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher, $11,893.

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Market Values Increase Over $3,000,000,000

Indices Show Big Price Bulge Since Start of Year 1934

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The total quoted value of securities listed by the New York Stock Exchange has increased more than $3,000,000,000 since the start of 1934, according to estimates based on price indices.

The larger part of this recovery has been in shares, which normally fluctuate more widely than bonds, although the upturn in the bond market has been more striking, price index figures indicating one of the sharpest recoveries ever experienced in this market.

The advance in shares gained impetus from the budget message to Congress, setting forth the $10,000,000,000 recovery program, and both bonds and shares responded to the plan of limiting fluctuations in the dollar with brisk advances.

Leading industrial shares, as measured by the price index of 50 issues, have edged up almost to the peak level reached in the wild bull movement of last June and July. Rails still have some distance to go to approximate last summer's high levels, and utilities have fared poorly, regaining little more than a quarter of their slump from the summer highs.

Corporate bonds, measured by the index of 60 representative issues, are also close to the summer top, while the index of 20 industrials taken alone has advanced to the best level since the latter months of 1931. Rails are moderately under the recovery highs, and public utility bonds have done almost as well, in contrast to the poor showing of utility shares.

Brokers report that public interest in shares has increased, but actual public buying has been small in contrast to last summer.

Foreign Creditors Discuss Debts With German Government

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (AP)—One of the most important financial conferences since the war opened today between representatives of foreign creditors of Germany, the Reichsbank and government officials to discuss a moratorium on part of the foreign debt payments.

In the absence of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, who left Berlin unexpectedly last night, the meeting was presided over by Vice-President Dreyse.

Dr. Schacht's sudden departure on the eve of a meeting called at his invitation was pointed to in banking circles as substantiating reports of friction between cabinet members and German central bank officials, who recently announced a cut of from 50 to 30 per cent in foreign interest and amortization payments.

Word leaked out today that Belgium also is to be given treatment similar to that to be accorded the Dutch and Swiss under a ruling by which these investors were exempted from the order reducing interest amounts that can be transferred abroad.

It was said, however, that the agreement was being held in abeyance pending the outcome of this meeting and the standstill conference scheduled for Feb. 5, when further discussions will be carried on regarding the amount of foreign credits frozen by agreement in Germany.

Sharp Rise in Chilean Customs Income for 1933

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 25 (By U. P.)—Customs revenues for 1933 amounted to 302,000,000 pesos—currently $30,000,000—it was announced here. This compared with 153,000,000 pesos for 1932. Greatest part of the increase corresponded to raised import duties.

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LAGUARDIA EAGER TO PUT OWN MEN ON BRIDGE BOARD
4-ALARM FIRE IN LOFT ROUTS 125 FAMILIES
NIGHT EDITION With Wall Street Closing
ROOSEVELT PLANNING STABILIZATION MOVE
Farley Has No Inflation Fears
SEES U. S. SPENDING AS KEY TO FUTURE

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C.S.M.

Austria Warned Reich of Appeal For League Help

Tense Situation Develops After Five Days Waiting

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Jan. 25—Austria's expected appeal to the League against Germany's intensified propaganda in the country has been brought a step nearer by the Government's action in formally notifying Britain that it had requested Berlin to cease these activities. Failing of satisfaction, Austria reserves the right to appeal to the League.

The Austrian note was delivered to Berlin as long ago as Jan. 18, though the fact was officially disclosed only yesterday. In it the Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss requested definite assurance that all interference in the internal affairs of Austria will be immediately discontinued.

The Government's newspaper Reichspost today says "inasmuch as five days have already passed without answer from Germany it is time to take all necessary measures for submitting the case to the League. For such act Germany must assume full responsibility since Austria has displayed extraordinary patience before deciding to bring the conflict between the two German peoples before a foreign tribunal."

Britain Disturbed Because of Pending Arms Negotiations

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25—The Austrian Minister, Baron Frankenstein, has informed Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, of his Government's request to Germany to end its National Socialist propaganda in Austria.

In London diplomatic circles, the Austrian attitude, though by no means a surprise, causes considerable uneasiness. Difficulties of the Dollfuss position are fully recognized. At the same time there is some doubt as to what the League could do if appealed to.

If there had been an overt act against Austrian territory from the outside, the League would have been bound to intervene under Article 10 of the Covenant. But there has been no such action on the part of Germany.

Indeed, indications are that Germany does not wish to pursue the "Anschluss" or union policy at the present time. It would mean too many external complications at a moment when the internal situation demands the German Government's whole attention. Besides, it isn't necessary.

If Dr. Dollfuss fell and was replaced by a National Socialist Government, Austria would follow a parallel course to Germany's and obey the dictates of Chancellor Hitler much as Danzig is doing—without any formal act of union.

Another factor which influences British opinion is the effect an appeal by Austria for League protection would have on the disarmament situation. Arms negotiations have just reached the delicate stage when Britain hopes to make a decisive intervention whereon the whole future of peace or war in Europe may depend.

It would be lamentable in the British view if the League suddenly were called upon to pass judgment in a dispute of this kind, particularly as Germany, though still technically a League member, certainly would not attend the meeting of the Council at which the question was considered.

It is hoped here, therefore, either that Germany will make a conciliatory reply to the Dollfuss démarche.

Welfare Island Raid By New York Police

(Continued from Page 1)

under the eyes of guards and prison officials and that wealthy gangsters, protected by knife-armed henchmen, rule the inmates with an iron hand. Wealthy prisoners pay from $50 to $75 a week to be assigned to the penitentiary hospital, where they live in comfort with clean quarters, fresh bed linen and the best food available, it was charged.

A thorough investigation of these charges will be made and any irregularities found to exist on Welfare Island or in any of the city's penal institutions will be corrected, the Commissioner of Correction declared.

While this investigation is going on, practically every department in the city government is under scrutiny and almost every report coming to the Mayor's office of departmental conditions sheds new light on the Fusion mayoralty's inheritance of the costly Tammany management of city affairs.

Corporation Counsel Paul Windels yesterday reported that Tammany land condemnation procedure has cost the city $1,241,431 in fees in the last four years. He cited the award no longer ago than Dec. 30 of $434,258 to owners of land for a park site which was assessed for only $76,000 and which experts appraised at $95,000.

The rich fees paid by the city were shared by 12 experts, one of whom received $273,250 for his services during the four-year period under review. Some of these fees remain unpaid, and are due for a drastic slash, the corporation counsel said.

Glynn Finds Pocket Good Perch Catcher

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 25 (AP)—Mr. Cornelius J. Glynn of this city tells this one. He says he was fishing through the ice at Lily Pond in Lenox and fell through one of the holes.

By quick and vigorous action, he succeeded in getting out of the water again and as he ran back toward his auto he took inventory of his pockets to find out what, if anything, he had lost in the plunge. In one coat pocket his fingers encountered something slippery. It was a perch.

Boston's Cultural Heritage Finds Its Plumage Disturbed

Omission of Mention of Public Library in Survey of Libraries of 10 Representative Cities Causes Rumblings in Intellectual Circles

Omission of Boston from a recent survey of the libraries of 10 representative cities of the Middle West and the Eastern Seaboard has caused rumblings in library and cultural circles here.

Not many years ago Boston would have appeared at the head of any list concerning cultural matters. "Is this omission a blot on the escutcheon heretofore held so high above all comment or is it a warning that a city cannot rest upon its laurels of past glory?" is the question being asked.

In his book "Our Starving Libraries," Mr. Robert L. Duffus, a New York journalist, has surveyed the library situation during the depression in what he considers 10 representative cities of this section of the country. A chapter is devoted to each of the following cities: Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Knoxville, Richmond, Baltimore, Brooklyn, New York, and Springfield, Mass. Mr. Duffus neglected to mention Boston.

Urged to "Feed Up"

A reviewer in the book review supplement of the New York Times points out that the omission of Boston in the survey intimates that Boston has fallen from its high pedestal. He recommends that other cities "remember Boston and begin to 'feed up' their intellectual institutions, . . . lest they, too, presently find themselves going the way Boston has gone."

Mr. Milton Edward Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, when questioned as to what he considered was the status of the Boston Public Library compared with the other libraries of the country said, "From 1854, when the library was first opened, until the turn of the century Boston's Public Library was first among the great public libraries in the country.

"During the last quarter of the nineteenth century a great interest grew in the library field and such groups as the American Library Association were formed to further the advancement of American literature. Libraries began springing up throughout the nation and it is not surprising that in the last 23 years the rest of the country has caught up with, and in some instances passed, 'the literary capital' of America. That is progress. By that I do not mean that Boston has not continued to progress, but to point out that Boston's great lead has been cut down. It is only natural in a nation where cultural aspiration is so high that each city should make an attempt to reach and surpass the heights attained by other cities."

Demand as Great

He pointed out that the increase in demand for library facilities has been just as great, if not greater here, than in any other city in the country. It must also be noted, he said, that Mr. Duffus took only extreme cases both good and bad in his survey.

That Boston has not lost its reputation as a literary or cultural center was pointed out by Mr. Lord when he named three of the nations finest libraries, two of them in the first ten, the Harvard Library, the Boston Athenæum, and the Boston Public Library, as being in Boston. In these libraries are to be found many special exhibits unequaled in any other part of the United States. "There is a great appreciation for the Boston libraries throughout the country!" Mr. Lord asserted.

As to pay cuts and dismissals of employees in the Boston Public Library, there have been graduated cuts in wages from 5 to 15 per cent in proportion to salaries. There have been few dismissals due to lack of appropriation, Mr. Lord said. While the circulation has increased to almost 65 per cent of what it was in 1929, in some instances doubling the work of employees, it has meant increased efficiency for the Boston libraries.

Decrease in Funds

"With the increase in circulation there has been a decrease, as elsewhere in the country, in the amount of money available for the purchase of new books," Mr. Lord said. "Wear and tear necessitating replacement eats up almost half of the book budget. Until 1931 there was an increase in the percentage of books purchased each year based on 1929 as the boom year. In 1932, however, the increase was only 14 per cent, a drop of 22 per cent under the previous year. And the all-time low was reached in 1933 with $75,000 the amount available for the purchase of new books, being 46 per cent less than in 1929. This year the trustees have asked the city for $150,000, or an increase of 7 per cent over the 1929 base.

"A library must keep abreast of the times and to keep up a large circulation we must purchase books not only of quality, of educational type, but also books for the fiction in Republican ranks over the announcement that Mrs. Elizabeth lover," said Mr. Lord. "It is evident that if circulation is built up it will mean an increase in personnel, which in turn will place on hand trained librarians to direct those in search of reading material to better reading. With the increase of circulation comes a needed increase in appropriation and that is just what the Boston Public Library has petitioned the Mayor for.

"Boston has not fallen below standard," concluded Mr. Lord. "It has not, on the other hand, advanced as rapidly as other communities who felt a greater need to build up their social and cultural standards. Boston has sent many well qualified librarians out into other parts of the country which fact, in itself, proves the high standards of Boston's intellectuality have not been lowered!"

The Dance

The Soviet Dancers

Mildly Russian and not at all revolutionary were the numbers given by the two Soviet dancers, Tatiana Vecheslova and Vachtang Chabukani from the Marinsky Theater, Leningrad, in their dance recital at Symphony Hall last evening. They weren't even modern. But, as in a most ingenious paradox, the stalwart, well-formed, virile and technically skillful Chabukani and the gently rounded, feminine, pretty and accomplished Vecheslova, like two splendid examples of the strength and beauty of Soviet youth, indulged in Capitalist dancing and Capitalist music in the ways of the old régime—with an acrobatic-adagio touch. Probably much the same thing, in more modern and equally adept version, can be seen almost any week at the Radio City Music Hall in New York, or in lesser degree, at the Metropolitan Theater here.

Not that their performance was not pleasurable to watch. Their vitality was infectious, their skill exhilarating. We don't see so much toe-dancing in Boston that a ballerina's fervent étude in flic-flac and fouette palls or that the high leaps and clever turns of a masculine pas-seul cease to interest.

And as for Communistic ideology—it must be a relief for the Russian proletariat to sit before such exuberant entertainment with no thought of Marxian theory. And too, it must be remembered that to the Russian masses, so long excluded from luxuries of the theater in the past, the old ballet must be a new experience. Here, we get the message in other ways and can greet the visitors from the recently recognized Republic with simple, unpolitical friendliness. M. L.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

shame, yesterday began to advise the Republicans.

This bold sheet, this reddest of red sheets in name, advised the Bay Staters in the G. O. P. to nominate for the United States Senate none other than A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard.

"Prexy" Lowell wouldn't comment today.

One old-stager Republican said: "We've enough emeritus men in the party now without nominating any of them for high office."

⁂

Almost $1 Each

Taverns don't seem so much in demand after all. It cost the taxpayers of Boston $30,000 for the 31,000 votes cast Tuesday, nearly $1 a vote, and now the Boston Licensing Commission reports that there isn't any rush at all for permission to open these drinking-in-chairs-only places where no women but barmaids may enter.

Is it possible that in a so-called ocean of thirst so few are thirsty?

⁂

Woman May Run

Quite a flutter of approval exists West Pigeon of East Boston is an out-and-out candidate for the Republican nomination for State Auditor.

Such a nomination, many of the women voters think, will give the Republicans a better balanced ticket than if all the candidates are mere men.

⁂

Don't know how Mr. Francis X. Hurley, present auditor and a real Democrat, will feel about his being opposed by a woman should he run for this office again this fall.

At present Frank hears many Democrats say he's to be the ideal candidate for Governor (in case always providing) Mr. Joseph B. Ely sticks to his guns and refuses "to choose to run" for Governor in 1934.

⁂

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield isn't excited about this proposed linking of the "Narrow Gauge" in East Boston with the Boston Elevated.

"The proposition must be shown to be self-sustaining before I would approve it," he said. "The whole thing's tentative so far anyway."

R. J.

Tech Makes Balloons For Stratosphere

Balloons, to be sent up into the stratosphere in the near future, are being constructed in laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

They will climb to heights which "stratoplanes" of the future hope to use for "sky-roads" and bring back information concerning atmospheric and weather conditions as high as 12 miles above the earth's surface.

They will carry meteorological instruments mounted on bamboo shock-absorbing frames, to help break the speed of descent. The balloons are being built to withstand rarefied air up to approximately 12 miles. Each instrument will bear an identification tag offering a reward of $5 to the finder provided the instruments and records are not tampered with.

Boston-New York Air Line Cuts Time

Chopping air travel time between Boston and New York a half hour, American Airways announces that it will shortly place Curtiss Condor planes on its Boston-New York run, faster, larger and quieter types of planes, which will reduce air time to one hour and a half instead of two hours between the cities.

Announcement of the faster service was made by Mr. John P Wheelock, city traffic manager of American Airways, at a luncheon of the Boston Rotary Club in the Hotel Statler. Amelia Earhart Putnam, the noted flier, was the principal speaker.

The Curtiss Condor planes to be used were the first example of "sound engineering" applied to aircraft. They have a "quietness" comparable to the noise level of a Pullman car on the railroad. In test flights persons were able to converse in normal speaking voice standing at both ends of the plane's cabin.

Canadian Program Puts Main Emphasis On Banking Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 25—Plenty of action is promised for the fifth session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada which was opened today by Lord Bessborough, the Governor-General, with the usual Old World pomp.

With "the poor still with us," despite a real upward turn in the business barometer, the Opposition benches have plenty of ammunition with which to bombard the Government camp. The alleged failure of the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, "to do anything" to put the country on its economic feet still provides a rich source for grievances, real and fancied, while his recent conferment of titular honors, in the face of formerly expressed parliamentary opinion, has placed at least a tin sword in his enemies' hands that will be waved to the limit.

Banking and currency will loom large in the debates. Amendments to the Bank Act, a separate act to establish a central bank, a system of farm credits, short term and intermediate, and other important matters arising out of the Macmillan report will be threshed out and some of the recommendations implemented into legislation. Also there will be an act, concurrent with provincial legislation, implementing Canada's part of the world wheat agreement.

Just what the Government proposes to do in the way of exchanging direct relief for useful occupations is awaited with expectant concern. With rumors of general elections in the air to complicate these problems and force the hands of the people's representatives, the fifth session is certain to be a memorable one.

Substitute Postmen Demand Higher Wage

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Marching in uniform under graphic banners, a delegation of substitute postmen whose mass meeting ran to 1000 is seeking pay increases from what is declared to be "sweatshop conditions."

"Millions for subsidies, not a cent for substitutes" was among the slogans which attracted capital attention to the demonstrators. At a meeting held near-by at Langley, Va., the employees adopted a program asking for higher wages. Their demands were taken to the White House, NRA headquarters and to Congress.

Mothers Are Guests Of Boston Newsboys

Boston newsboys took their mothers out to a party last night. Movies were included in the "get-together" party tendered by the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation at the organization's headquarters to acquaint the mothers with their club activities.

As a result of the educational and social party, definite coöperation between the 100 attending mothers, and many foreign-born, and the foundation in the interests of the boys' welfare was inaugurated. Mr. Harry B. Kaplin, executive secretary, explained that the party was the first of a series of monthly meetings arranged to make the parents feel free to ask for individual conferences on special problems concerning the welfare of their sons. The invitations to the gatherings and to personal conferences were translated into Italian so that all mothers might be informed of the movement.

Boston Snapshots

Safe in the Air—After the chairman had struck the ship's bell, and the Rotary Club, assembled for lunch in the Statler ballroom, had sung, "I've been working on the railroad," attention was turned to the newest method of transportation—flight. Amelia Earhart was the guest speaker in this meeting intended to emphasize the safety of modern air travel. With a good deal of humor, Miss Earhart outlined the progress which has been made.

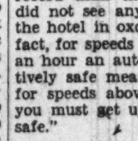
After calling for a show of hands from those who had flown, those who would like to, and those who would not, she said that latent fear accounted for the resistance to air travel still felt by many people. "This fear is so inconsistent," she said. "We all know the excart has a safer record than the automobile, yet I did not see any of you arriving at the hotel in oxcart! As a matter of fact, for speeds below 45 or 50 miles an hour an automobile is comparatively safe means of transport. But for speeds above 50 miles an hour you must get up into the air to be safe."

⁂

Guinea-Pigs—When Mr. C. B. Larabee, managing editor of Printers' Ink, addressed the Advertising Club this week, he was concerned with the effect of the widely circulated volume, "A Hundred Million Guinea-Pigs." The effect of this and similar writings is undermining public confidence in advertising, he said. The only way to retain or restore this confidence, he felt, is for advertising men to "clean their own house." "We cannot afford to let anyone carry on with unethical practices," he insisted. "By doing so he is actually attacking our own business—and, with regulatory legislation already being discussed, threatening its very existence."

⁂

Flowers, Mountains, Sunsets—Into the faded interior of Huntington Hall last night, Dr. Charles H. Tozier brought the glorious colors of sunrises and sunsets in the Canadian Rockies. From his large collection of natural color slides, he selected some of the most beautiful views of mountains and lakes in the neighborhood of Banff and some of the other famous resorts in western Canada. In contrast to the rugged grandeur of these scenes were some pictures of the Butchart Gardens in Victoria, British Columbia. Close-ups of the flowers made such a blaze of color on the screen that the audience frequently gasped with delight—and occasionally burst into applause.



The hall was filled by members of the Appalachian Mountain Club and many other interested people who had heard of the unusual beauty of Dr. Tozier's collection. Moving pictures, secured with the help of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Government, were also shown. They gave intimate views of animals and birds of the northern forests.

⁂

French View of Boston—Seated within walls covered with striking European railway and steamship posters, a number of people listened to a lecture in French at the Berlitz School yesterday afternoon. Mr. William Danforth spoke so slowly and distinctly that even we were able to appreciate his many jokes at the expense of Boston, its customs and its people. The title of the amusing talk was "Boston and Paris." It was followed by some excellently clear moving pictures taken and shown by Mr. Ernest Dudley Chase. They dealt with Paris and the Chateaux Country. These weekly foreign language talks and picture shows are open free to the public.

⁂

"Cartwheels"—Some people have attributed the straightness of many western waistlines to the weighting effect of silver dollars carried in pockets. According to information received from filling station attendants, even Boston coats may soon have their wrinkles straightened and their flapping edges restrained by the presence of these bulky coins. For patrons who roll up on rubber tires to gasoline pumps are beginning to use "cartwheels" to pay for their fuel.

Theaters

Fine Arts to Reopen

The Fine Arts Theater, closed now for several months, is to be reopened, probably next week. Mr. George Kraska, the manager, will continue his former policy of offering the best available foreign films. He is now in New York booking pictures. It is likely that the opening bill will be the latest René Clair production, "The Fourteenth of July." Eisenstein's Mexican film, in its original form, will be one of the early attractions.

Spaeth to Lecture in Boston

"The Art of Enjoying Music" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered Jan. 30 at the Boston Public Library under auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education by Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, internationally known as a "humanizer of music."

'Longest Way Round' Found Shortest For Police Radio 'Path' to Brookfield

Comedian Fred Allen, who finally completed a telephone call to a party in the next block by making the connection through a liner out on the Atlantic Ocean, had nothing on the Massachusetts State Police. Communications officers of this doughty crime-fighting force, when they desire contact with cruising cars in a certain small area in Brookfield, go, not to an Atlantic liner, but to the State Police of Michigan, to complete the call.

But it's not due to inefficiency or fault in the radio apparatus of the Massachusetts State Police at Framingham, that waves from this station are unable to penetrate into the Brookfield area. It is due, experts venture to explain, to some peculiar mineral deposit in the region.

But why can the Michigan police send the required message into this section and how does the cruising car know that it must listen for the Michigan instead of the Framingham station? In the first place even the radio wizards cannot tell why it is that waves from the Michigan station at East Lansing can be picked up in this spot which is "blind" to the Framingham station. As for knowing for whom to listen, the Framingham and East Lansing stations are on exactly the same wavelength—1574 kilocycles. Receivers with dials tuned to this wavelength hear both, whether they want to or not.

How is it that the two stations do not interfere with each other? They simply have an arrangement whereby one may break in on the other by use of a special signal in case an emergency warrants putting a message on the air at once. Otherwise each just waits until the other is through, for each, of course, is listening to the other all the time.

But that isn't all. The favor is returned. Michigan also has a "blind spot" in a northern region, into which the messages from its own station cannot seep, and which can be reached by the Massachusetts station. Just as Massachusetts asks Michigan to relay calls into the Brookfield section, Michigan asks Massachusetts to relay messages into its "blind" area.

Probably half a dozen times or so within the past year, Massachusetts has had occasion to request this unique service from the Michigan police, Lieut. M. W. Joyce, communications officer of the Massachusetts State Police, says, and Michigan has sought the same courtesy from Massachusetts about as many times.

Short-wave radio receiver owners in this Brookfield section may therefore hear at most any time—"WRDS, Michigan State Police, relaying message from Massachusetts State Police WMP, calling car 45, Massachusetts State Police, calling car 45, Massachusetts State Police, return to your station at once—"

The Massachusetts police unit, besides the station at Framingham, operates radio transmitting stations at W. Bridgewater, WEEL; Northampton, WPEW; and a portable station, now set up in Mechanics Building for the Automobile Show, WPEV. All operate on the wavelength of the Framingham unit, and all except WPEV, which has 50 watts power, have power of 1000 watts.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LIBERAL commission paid agents selling Manacea, a manicure preparation which softens cuticle and eliminates hangnails. Sells 50c a jar. Address LAURA JANE FISHER, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTNON

THE BUENA VISTA
A pleasant and cheerful home for those needing personal care. Jeff. 8083. 3128 Collingwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-55, Watertown, New York.

TRAVEL

ENGLISH journalist returning Europe soon would act as guide, secretary, or carry out commissions; references. LINTON ECCLES, 1301 Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.

Art Notes

Canterbury Art Guild

But one minute's walk from Harvard Square there is a gallery which promises to show works by younger and less known artists. The Canterbury Art Guild combines a shop, gallery and art school in one small building. Its hospitality to artists of experimental trend recommends the gallery highly. Once again we may travel out beyond the Charles to see things which stimulate the imagination and stir up wholesome controversy.

At present there is an exhibition of drawings and oil paintings by a young, resourceful artist of Provincetown, Miss Doris S. Lewis. At first glance, from the queer juxtapositions of subjects one concludes Miss Lewis is a Sur-realist. She begins with subjects taken from the outside world, plants, streams, houses; but by enlargement of one detail by unexpected interpolation, she brings about a fantasy which is related to dreams and visions. The Sur-realists with all their recondite subject matter remain strangely literal, photographic almost. The emotions they express are literary; they narrate pictorially; they do not convey their story through the language of line and color and form.

Miss Lewis has a distinguished draftsmanship. Line seems her most efficient and most sensitive medium. She enjoys depicting hands and so she contrives subjects in which hands are the chief motive.

Germanic Museum

The German artist, Käthe Kollwitz, is solo exhibitor at the Germanic Museum, Cambridge. Once director of the department of Graphic Art of the Prussian Academy, she has been obliged to retire. There is no doubt she is one of the greatest of contemporary German artists.

The prints, lithographs and wood cuts at the Germanic Museum pertain to the German Revolution of 1919-1921. Käthe Kollwitz has portrayed with unmitigated realism the poverty and bitterness. She lived and worked amongst the poor. She was especially interested in the women and children. The warlike propensities in man are made very unattractive and grim by this artist, who mustered the most expressive qualities of black-and-white to drive home her ideas. She does not spare the onlooker. If there is any artist who can convince the onlooker that peace is a human necessity, it is Käthe Kollwitz. D. A.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for the aged or those needing experienced care; grounds enclosed. DOROTHY RICE, Oceanside, L. I. N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2809.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's sunny office, open view; mornings and Saturdays; reasonable. Call Lack. 4-4413 afternoons. Paramount Building, 43rd-Broadway.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's pleasant private office, 3-4 mornings, all evenings. 551 5th Ave. (Room 1809). Murray Hill 2-3061.

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CONTRACTING, Painting, Artistic Decorating; expert mechanic, interior and exterior; time payment if desired. SUPERIOR HOME IMPROVEMENT, Brooklyn, N. Y. Night, 4-2448.

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CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Le Parisian, 70c and 75c. Hours NRA, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sat. 10 p. m. 306 86th St. Cloverdale 6-1492.

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A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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CASH Paid for Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Watches and Jewelry. Hub. 8224
SAGER BROS. & CO.
333 Washington St., Boston, 6th floor to Rm. 614

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BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—Modern home, 3 bedrooms, summer and winter porches, attractive grounds; 4 blocks from station and Christian Science church; very reasonable. Phone OWNER, Laur. 8-7922.

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DISPLAY samples and overstock mattresses, studio beds from the Simmons Company; twin and full-size colonial beds, furniture in good taste from wealthy homes, very cheap; all our beds and bedding guaranteed new. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—Mahogany double poster suite, 7 pieces, $150; twin bed walnut suite, 8 pieces, $250; Simmons day bed, $15; Morris chair, $10; library table, $10; Wilton rug, 11x15, with pad, $50. Tel. Chestnut Hill 4721. Address 604 E. Allen's Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED — WOMEN

WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper-stenographer, Christian Scientist preferred; references necessary. Box A-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BUFFALO, N. Y. and Vicinity—Reliable young woman as attendant, companion, housekeeper or any position of trust. GRACE METCALF, 102 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y. Stone 1787-R.

COLORED, good worker, good cooking; part-whole; sleep out. C. DAISLEY, 9609 32d Ave., Corona, N. Y. Havemeyer 4-3168.

HOUSEWORK and cooking, experienced (colored); city, country; conscientious worker; references. University 4-4293, New York City.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Housekeeper, companion; home, traveling, college, domestic training, typewriting. H-113, The Christian Science Monitor, 703 Powers Building.

YOUNG colored woman, cook, beauty culturist, graduate school for deaf, with son (13 years) training valet service, desires position; references; experienced. Write Box S-3, Suite 2240 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Vocal classes. Real vocal training. Opportunity for solo work. Weekly lessons. Monthly fee $3. Learn to sing with understanding and expression. Private instruction. 2345 Broadway (86th St.), N. Y. C.

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TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented. Expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121.

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UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES Hats, Afternoon and Sport Clothes, Coats, Evening Gowns, very reasonably priced. MME. REISS, Hotel Marlton, 3 West 8th Street, New York City.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk 16

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

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RE-ROOFING, tile, carpentry; time payments. R. MULDER, 11 Cameron Ave., Hampstead, N. Y. Phones Hampstead 6829 and Havemeyer 4-1487.

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N. Y. C., 601 W. 180th St.—Exceptionally clean, sunny, outside, private bath; convenient buses, subway. Apt. 35. Wash. Hgts. 7-8484.

N. Y. C., 270 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4-B—New, attractive, large, sunny front, running water, refrigeration, homelike. Riverside 9-7295.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, gardener, capable general mechanic; adaptable and willing; last reference 12 years; will go anywhere. HENRY BARNES, 8 Radnor Road, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

FACTORY MANAGER, with record of consistent profits; experienced in development, organization, machinery and management. Box X-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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have taken a step in advance
They no longer represent only an arbitrary style of the moment, applied at random to this or that figure.
We Specialize in Dress Expression
THOMPSON'S
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Whole store open until 8 o'clock Saturday night; the last chance to share in Mill End bargains!

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Before Inventory
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Let MACMILLEN & CO.
supply your flowers for every occasion
also Plants, Seeds and Bulbs
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E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. GREENBERGER
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Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
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HARTFORD

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Should Be Tuned From Two to Four Times a Year
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Over 25 Years' Experience
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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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For everyone to send to anyone whom they may choose.
Our assortment will delight you.
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Bensdorp's Royal Dutch Cocoa
Costs a little more yet more economical because it takes less.
10c 25c 30c and 59c
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
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Visit Our Booth at the Auto Show
Jan. 20 to Jan. 27
Inquire about our New THRIFT CLUB. You will save money.
SPEE-D- Auto Wash & Service Co.
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AIDS TO BEAUTY
Sold only through Personal Representatives
Call Mrs. Anna E. Jones, 68 Van Buren Ave., West Hartford.
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Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
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New Haven, Conn.

MANHATTAN
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 ASHMUN STREET PHONE 8-5608

Save on Fuel Bills
Whitney Automatic Stokers, burning Buckwheat at $8.00 a ton, will help you.
All Rail Coal Co.
38 CENTER STREET 6-6111

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
126 TEMPLE ST.

BENEDICT & COE COAL CORP. 135 TEMPLE ST.
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
OILS
Phone 5-4116

NRA
Godfrey & Cooper
GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
32 TEMPLE STREET 7-3000

TYDOL GAS, Oils
Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE CO.
223 WHALLEY AVENUE

NEW LONDON

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(See also Westport)

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 815-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

TRISTRAM & FULLER, Inc.
Norwalk's Leading Dept. Store
Ladies' Furnishings—Dry Goods—Draperies
Linoleums—Shades—Slip Covers—Curtains
A pleasant place to shop.
28-34 WALL ST. NORWALK, CONN.

BETTER BAKED PRODUCTS
de Bruycker Bake Shops Inc.
518 WEST AVENUE, NORWALK
24 RAILROAD AVENUE, NEW CANAAN

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
— Phone 356

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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100 PROSPECT STREET 9-7538
12 to 5 p. m. daily

May we take care of your insurance needs in the following companies:

	Assets
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company	$44,556,610.59
Liverpool & London & Globe Underwriters	19,823,923.70
Old Colony Insurance Company	8,652,999.28
New York Underwriters of the Hartford Fire	7,356,566.00

The Vick-Harding Realty Company
205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Phone 4-2107
SERVICE UNEXCELLED

All-Wool Blankets
at a special January price
$2.98
Only by buying in quantities for this important sale; were we able to get this dandy blanket to sell at $2.98. It is made of soft, fluffy wool, bound in sateen in a 70 by 80 inch size. The colors are particularly attractive—rose, green, orchid, blue, gold and tan.
BEDDING, SECOND FLOOR
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
STAMFORD, CONN.

A Clever New Tie
SHAMROCK POPLIN
Pin and Wrinkle Proof. We consider this scarf the finest made for service. Hand Constructed $1.00.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Wayside Open Air Market
We Carry a Complete Line of
Fruits—Vegetables and Groceries
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
Free Delivery Phone 46079

Job Printing
Specializing in Church Work
BUSINESS STATIONERY
TICKETS, etc.
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Toms Road Tel. 3-0349

MONTOUR SHOE STORE, Inc.
113 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN
Shoes for the Entire Family
Featuring Arch Preserver for Men and Women. Prices $6.00 to $10.50
Children—$2.00 to $4.50

WALLINGFORD

PHONE 594-2
D. J. Hennessy
PLUMBING AND HEATING
BRANFORD OIL BURNERS FOR ALL HEATING SYSTEMS
LYNN RANGE OIL BURNERS
184 Quinnipiac Street, Wallingford, Conn.

WATERBURY

OUR BABY DEPARTMENT
It has a strong appeal to Mothers who want nice things for the WEE ones—in qualities that satisfy—and at prices that are most reasonable.
Lots and lots of the newest things for the Baby always here in Our Baby Department.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Last Days to Buy
PEQUOT SHEETS
at
Great January Sale Prices
Howland-Hughes

MILK and ICE CREAM
R. F. Worden & Sons
INCORPORATED
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

NOW IN PROGRESS!
Our January Clearance
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

JANUARY SALE
NOW GOING ON
Check your needs and save on merchandise you'll use this winter and the coming spring.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

LAUNDRY
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
RUG CLEANING
PERRY'S LAUNDRY INC.
41 JEFFERSON STREET Phone 3-3161

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

DODGE AND PLYMOUTH MOTOR CARS
For Demonstration call 3-1520
Your car called for, serviced and delivered.
PEATTIE MOTORS INC.
488 WATERTOWN AVENUE

WESTPORT

THE BON TON MARKET
Native Capons
Monarch Canned Foods
TEL. 5101 10 MAIN STREET, WESTPORT

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

DOWNS
Stationer Engraver Printer
229 N. Charles Street, Baltimore

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
A January Sales Special!
Men's Fine Quality Lord Pepperell
SHIRTS
$1.55 2 for $3.00
To make room for new merchandise we are giving you $1.65 values, so don't miss this event. All Sanforized fast colors, perfect fit.
- Collar attached shirt in plain colors of white, tan, blue, green and silver. Fancy collar attached shirts in attractive patterns.
- Two separate collars to match in good plain colors and neat patterns.
- Neckband styles in white only.

MEN'S SHOP—STREET FLOOR

BUY FURNITURE NOW at FEBRUARY PRICES
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CLEVE R. KILMER
50 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone 3-1201

Personal Service with Quality Fuels—Try us.
BLACK-STORK
The Hi-Test Anthracite
NIAGARA-HUDSON
Domestic Coke
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
129 Water Street Tel. 3-1268

BINGHAMTON

January Clearance Sale
REDUCTIONS ON
Stetson, Florsheim, Bostonian, Dr. Locke Shoes for Men. I. Miller, Foot Saver, Stetson, Vitality, Dr. Locke Shoes for Women. Vitality, Dr. Locke Shoes for Children.
Parlor City Shoe Company
40 COURT ST.

MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALES
in all departments offer large savings to thrifty people
at McLEAN'S

FINE JEWELRY
AT REASONABLE PRICES
ASH'S
JEWELERS SINCE 1885
164 WASHINGTON STREET

O. W. Sears & Son Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Dial 2-3487 and 2-3488

BRONXVILLE

Oh yes! Everything's all right. We are insured through

Henry W. Plate
He carries all kinds of insurance.
349 EAST 149TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Mott Haven 8145-8180
Yonkers 4883

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

Buick
OAK RIDGE BUICK CO., Inc.
Authorized Sales and Service
"Front wheel alignment and brake equipment recently installed. Stop in for a free test."
Post Road and Main Street
TUCKAHOE TEL. TUCK 0100

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last: will be arranged with taste: will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Duleto & Comstock
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
40 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. 4070

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Chez Marie
Formal and Informal Gowns in Chiffon, Lace and Silks.
111 PONDFIELD BRONXVILLE 8050

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

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Grant: 7431, 10 to 3 daily

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN
SEMET SOLVAY
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
440 M & T BUILDING CL. 7900

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
Flowers by Wire With Safety—Service Guaranteed
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Lincoln 2776
Lincoln 0948
Greenhouses Williamsville, N. Y.
976 ELMWOOD AVENUE Corner Bidwell Parkway
Elmwood Flower Shop
A. A. ERCKERT and Son

M. J. LUIPPOLD
320 WASHINGTON MARKET
Cheese—Butter—Eggs
Homemade Sauerkraut a specialty.

CORTLAND

DEXTER & OSBORN
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
GUMBO CREOLE SOUP (Special)
Groceries — Meats
71 HAMLIN STREET Phone 2141

GLOVERSVILLE

PRIME MEATS
MONARCH FOODS
Our Country Roll Butter is steadily gaining in popularity
PUTMAN'S MARKET
21 South Main Street, Gloversville

N. M. Banker Inc.
Dividend Paying Insurance
40 North Main St. Phone 2777

ESSO
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Gloversville, N. Y.

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. Peters Oil Co.
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

GIFT BOXES
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats at the
LENRAY BAKERY & DELICATESSEN
218 West State Street Phone 9395

JAMESTOWN

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
Insurance of All Kinds
WELLMAN BLDG. PHONE 3886

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. Ri. 1320

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave
Ri. 2111

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

MONARCH
Food Products
DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S MARKET
3145 DELAWARE AVENUE Riverside 2564

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4057

CHARLES LORENZ
HIGH GRADE MEATS
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
Poultry, Game and Sea Food. Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
13 AND 15 GRAND AVE. FRPT 4260

ELMHURST

BREADS—CAKES—PIES
9058 Corona Ave. New. 9-3512
It's Good When It Comes From
EDINA BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser
WESTMINSTER RADIO SERVICE
MAGIC CHEF
GAS RANGES
513 CENTRAL AVE.

FLUSHING

New Spring Frocks
Plain or Printed
$12.95 upward
THE boulevard shop
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NINE

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Beauty Shop
Eugene, Frederic and Croquinole Permanent Waving
3 Items $1.50 First 4 Days of Week
154-22 Northern Blvd. Ph. Flushing 9-2813

WHITMAN'S Auction Rooms, Inc.
Antiques, Used Furniture, Works of Art, Prints, Books, Silver, etc A fine assortment of Early American glassware and novelties on our "DOLLAR TABLE."
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings
133-50 Roosevelt Ave Ph. Flushing 9-1811

Lowerre's Pharmacy
Toilet Articles and Household Necessities
149-24 41ST AVENUE
Phones Flushing 9-1701 9-7203 Opposite *Murray Hill Station*

FREEPORT

La Petite Beauty Salon
Specialists in Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Culture
93 SOUTH GROVE STREET
Freep. 6129

Try our delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Meats and Groceries
118 S. Main Street
Freeport, N. Y.
Phone 1946
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

BARASCH'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
61 SOUTH MAIN STREET FREEPORT

FREEPORT—Merrick

COAL ICE
LEHIGH VALLEY and BLUE COAL
DENNIS BROS.
Tel. 3136 7112 FREEPORT

DRESSES, $6.00 up
We Specialize in Fitting the Hard to Fit
Sizes 34 to 20—18½ to 52
Bess Rottenberg Phone: Frpt 6779
126 Gregory Avenue, Merrick

HEMPSTEAD

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS — MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

THE UNUSUAL AND UNUSUAL FOR YOUR HOME
at the
Warwick Shop
3712 82nd St Havemeyer 9-5331
LILY KROBOTH Interior Decorator

NEWTOWN 9-8650
MANUFACTURING FURRIER
FUR COATS
Ready to Wear and Made to Order
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. AT 87TH ST.
HAvemeyer 4-8220 Orders Promptly Delivered

J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 Roosevelt Ave. Jackson Heights, N. Y.

JAMAICA

COCH BROS.
Exclusive Clothiers and Haberdashers
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
165-07 Jamaica Avenue Rep. 9-10391
Next to Valencia Thea. *Open Evenings*

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

REGENT HOTEL
PAULA BERTHE
FROCKS
Republic 9-4814
161-01 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

REPAIRING *REMODELING*
JOHN BROS.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Welcome your inspection of their completed Fall and Winter Stock.
89-87 164 Street Republic 9-0219

FRIES & BURMEISTER, Inc.
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-8070-8071

LYNBROOK

SCIENTIFIC EYE-GLASS FITTING
DR. CARL H. POPPER
OPTOMETRIST
Sunrise Highway, corner Atlantic Avenue LYNBROOK
and 242 Rockaway Ave. Valley Stream

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
67 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn. 4827 and Lyn 4891

The POPLARS
HAVE MOVED TO
143 Union Ave., near Scranton
Excellent Home Cooking
Special 60-cent blue plate dinner every day including Sunday. Catering to parties.

LYNBROOK—Malverne

The Wright Fuel Co.
288 HEMPSTEAD AVE., MALVERNE, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 34
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
CLEAN COAL (2-hour service)

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

Mme. Marone Beauty Shoppe
Expert in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
14 West Jamaica Ave. *Opp. Post Office*
Telephone Valley Stream 2819

QUEENS VILLAGE

Long Island Real Estate of Every Description
Siebert & Wood, Inc.
216-17 JAMAICA AVE. Hollis 5-6050

IRV & LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10129
CLEARANCE SALE Now On
Manhattan Shirts Arrow Shirts
Mallory Hats Knox Hats

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

BELLEROSE BRAKE *and* AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
256-60 Jericho Turnpike Tel. Floral Park 310
Specialists on
Brake and Front End Work—General Repairs, Battery, Greasing, Oil, Tires, etc. Socony Gas.

RICHMOND HILL

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue Rich. Hill 2-4001

GAS SUNOCO OILS
BLUE SUNOCO GASOLINE
Greater City Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue, at 120th Street
Virginia 7-10001

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGGON, Inc.
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
120-03 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

MAYBECK'S
94-23 Jamaica Avenue, WOODHAVEN
VIrginia 7-0008
145-14 Jamaica Avenue, JAMAICA
JAmaica 6-2889
60-25 Myrtle Avenue, RIDGEWOOD
HEgeman 3-9181
Awnings Flags Window Shades

Big Sale Now Going On
at
SAM WEINBERG'S
Furnisher and Hatter
JAMAICA AVENUE, COR. 107TH STREET

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8369

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 164TH ST. Near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 5-8789

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

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Tel Rockville Centre 1316 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m daily

Cottage Candy Shop
INCORPORATED
Under Same Management
RAY C. HARRINGTON
Candy Made in Our Own Kitchen
Louis Sherry's Ice Cream
51 N. Park Ave. Rockville Centre 2734

A. I. BERT SOOS
Eye Examinations
19 N. Village Ave.
R. V. C. 3440-J

SHOES
For Men—NUNN-BUSH
For Ladies—ENNA JETTICKS and QUEEN QUALITY
For Children—SIMPLEX FLEXIES
WILLIAMS & WELLER
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

TYDOL
GEORGE'S SERVICE STATION
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
STARTERS, GENERATORS and IGNITION
EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE
N. PARK and GRAND AVENUE Tel. 7849

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
A Full Line of Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
9 NORTH PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802

CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

C. Hamblen Sons
DISTRIBUTORS
JAS. VAN DYK COMPANY
Dried Fruits
Nuts and Candies
Monarch Brand Foods
Spring Valley Dairy Products
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
OAKWOOD 6366 113 SO. 4TH AVE.

INSURANCE
of all kinds
by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Van Horson & Bertine
Coal Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
221 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE
PHONE OAKWOOD 8530

Wilson A. Streeter, Inc.
Jewelry—Gifts—Pearls
Fine Watch Repairing
Seven Gramatan Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A. L. KNUDSEN
Fancy Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables
Prompt Free Delivery
471 So. Fifth Ave. Ph. Oakwood 0320
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

WILLOWBROOK DAIRY
Quality Milk Products
Serving Westchester County Homes Over Half a Century
Oakwood 8681-82-83

Lugbauer & Sons
Incorporated
TAILORS, CLEANERS and DYERS
Invisible Mending and Remodeling
37 PROSPECT AVENUE
Oakwood 9235
LITKUS Service

TAXI SERVICE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Phone Day or Night
OAKWOOD 9175
Philip Miller, 200 Bedford Ave.

NEWBURGH

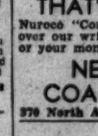
HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

The C. F. S. MILK Co., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
17 West Street Tels 1685-3042-1042-R
PHONE 1202 L. DOUGLAS BALDWI
Carnright & Baldwin
Exterior and Interior Decorating
Paints—Oils—Glass—Putty—Varnishes
Wall Paper
117 WATER STREET

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

COAL
THAT'S GUARANTEED!
Nuroco "Cone-Cleaned" Anthracite is sold over our written *guarantee* of satisfaction, or your money will be returned.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
370 North Ave. N. R. 1000 23 Pelham Rd.



FERGUSON'S
always provides you with tempting dinner table delicacies at easy-to-pay prices. Reason enough why you ought to make the
New Rochelle 8400
Call a part of your daily routine.

SPENCER SERVICE
For Free Figure Analysis Call Mrs. P. L. McCoy
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
GIRDLES—CORSELETTES—BANDEAUX
20 SICARD AVENUE N. R. 2391

I. B. COHEN
NRA
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

Ware's Beauty Shop
5th Floor
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
and All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
TELEPHONE N. R. 2300

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

Schroeder Bros. GROCERIES
Telephone Orders Welcome
MANSFIELD 6-7620
1597 Flatbush Ave. at "H"

Carlson & Carlson Inc.
Serving Brooklyn Women for 26 Years
HAIR GOODS and BEAUTY CULTURE
284 Livingston St., near Bond
Triangle 5-3708

WATCHMAKER JEWELER
Our Business Is Steadily Increasing Thanks to Your Patronage.
R. M. PARTRIDGE
1116 FLATBUSH AVE. Tel. Ingersoll 2-8462

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty
OIL Burners installed—Estimates cheerfully given
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood 8-0267

Goods Called for and Delivered
BLUE RIBBON
Fancy Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing
LADIES' and GENTS' TAILORS
1913 CHURCH AVENUE
Tel. Buckminster 2-2816

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

BARBARA
MODES, Inc.
IMPORTS
GOWNS, COATS, WRAPS
MADE TO ORDER. Highest quality workmanship and materials.
24 E. 55th Street
Wickersham 2-7122

BOULEVARD HAND LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 West 60th Street, New York City
Tel. Trafalgar 7-3470

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
EYES EXAMINED
2 West Fordham Rd.
BRONX, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call
SEdgwick 3-0909

NIAGARA FALLS

Semet-Solvay Coke
BLUE COAL
Frank C. Bingenheimer
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

Bellevue Dress Shoppe
1809 Main Street
Specializing in
HALF-SIZE DRESSES

PELHAM

Phones Pelham 2493: New Rochelle 7650
BILTMORE VALET
CLEANING—TAILORING
PRESSING—DYEING
Quality Work, Moderate Prices
Courteous and Prompt Service
987 MAIN STREET 55 DRAKE AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE NEW ROCHELLE

PORT CHESTER

WIENER'S *PURE FOOD* MARKET
NOW LOCATED IN
Jacob Mark's Grocery Store
116 NORTH MAIN STREET
Meats, Fish, Poultry
PHONE 2080 FREE DELIVERY

POUGHKEEPSIE

PRINTING
[Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.]
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

KENWOOD All Wool Blankets "imperfect" $4.50
The Wallace Co

B & M
Pure Food Market
Heinz — ready to serve soup.
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NEW YORK

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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Meats, Poultry and Fish
Buy up to a standard, not down to a price.
A complete order and delivery service.

Daily Features

All Nature

Downy Woodpecker

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FAMILIAR little "Downy" who taps on our elm trees and tackles the telephone pole at the side of the house, is builder and architect extraordinary. Mrs. Downy as chief assistant and inspector of the home department, must be reckoned with as well. While selection of the home site is left to the "man of the house"—and he usually picks a fence post or a dead limb in the orchard—it is the housewife who diligently helps drill the deep hole in which her six eggs will be placed.

It takes some little time to build any home, but with two stout bills and willing hearts the Downys need only about a week. Like mother's sun room, they want the entrance to be with southern exposure when possible; and shortly after blueprints of the vestiblue are drawn on the bare limb, Mr. and Mrs. really begin to make the chips fly. Drilling inward and slightly downward for about six inches, they next begin on a deep, roomy pocket, carrying away the chips and dropping them far from the nest location so that no prowling busybody can spot the new home, Mrs. Downy doesn't like company before the youngsters learn to fly.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Case of substantive after infinitive

(Miss R. P.)—The correspondent writes:

Please explain the case and syntax of "aviator" in the following sentences:
1. "His ambition is to be an aviator."
2. "He wants to be an aviator."

Please explain just why it is in its particular case. A friend and I have been having a very friendly difference of opinion, and we have been unable to find the construction in any textbook.

In both sentences "to be an aviator" is an infinitive phrase (a phrase beginning with an infinitive). In the first, it occurs as a predicate nominative (or subjective complement) corresponding to "ambition," being joined by the copula "is." In the second, the phrase occurs as an object of the transitive verb "wants."

In both phrases, the word "aviator" is an infinitive complement in the nominative case. "To be" does not express action, so it does pot of itself take an object; "aviator" therefore remains in the nominative case. The substantive following "to be" is always in the same case as the word to which it refers. For example: "I thought *him* to be *her*"; "*He* was thought to be *she*." Notice that in the first example, "him to be her" may be construed as an infinitive clause; and the subject of an infinitive is always in the objective case. The case of the substantive following the linking infinitive must then be objective ("her") in order to agree with "him." In the second example "she" agrees in case with "he."

Remember this short rule: "To be" takes the same case on both sides.

Had the inquirer's first sentence been "His ambition is to see an aviator," the entire infinitive phrase "to see an aviator" would be regarded as a predicate nominative (or subjective complement) agreeing with "ambition"; but since "see" is a transitive verb, "aviator" would be rightfully taken as the object of the infinitive.

Had the second sentence been "He wants to see an aviator," the entire infinitive phrase "to see an aviator" would be regarded as the object of the verb "wants"; and "aviator" would still be the object of the infinitive.

The following sentences are offered for review of the infinitive "to be."

They thought the *leader* to be *him*.
The *leader* is to be *he*.
I should not want the *captain* to be *him*.
I should not want *him* to be the *captain*.
It was thought that *he* should not be the *leader*.
It was thought that the *leader* should not be *he*.
I think *no one* would want to be *he*.
I would not want *anyone* to be *him*.
We did not expect *either* of the aviators to be *him*.
It was not expected that *either* of the aviators was *he*.
Neither of the aviators was expected to be *he*.
We expected *neither* of the aviators to be *him*.
The last *one* seems to be *she*.
We thought the last *one* to be *her*.
The last *one* was thought to be *she*.
Wouldn't *you* choose to be *he*?
No one would choose *you* to be *him*.
Do you wish the *captain* to be *him* or *me*?
Do you wish *him* or *me* to be the *captain*?
The *captain* was thought to be *he* or *I*.
The *captain* was to be *he* or *I*.
He thought *Richard* to be *me*.
He thought *Richard* was *I*.

Cartoons of the Week

—Harper in Birmingham Age-Herald

The Signs Increase

—Knox in Evening Tennessean

It's the First Time We'd Heard That Kind of Harmony in Years

—Shoemaker in Topeka Daily Capital

Hangin' on For Dear Life!

—Gale in Los Angeles Times

A Silver Spoon in His Mouth!

—Spencer in Omaha World-Herald

We Can Spend Billions for Reconstruction

WELL, HE'S DOING IT, AIN'T HE?
THERE'S SOMETHING PHONEY ABOUT IT! —I STILL DON'T THINK IT CAN BE DONE!
NEW DEAL
OLD RIVER
INVESTMENT EXPENSE FREE ON THE NEW EXCHANGE

—Orr in Chicago Tribune

Lifting Himself Up by His Bootstraps

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Sadducees

IT IS usual to derive the name "Sadducees" from a certain famous priest named Zadok, who anointed King Solomon (I Kings 1:34), although the Sadducean party was not formed until hundreds of years later, during the second Century B. C.

The Sadducees were essentially the priestly group in the Jewish church, and were perhaps more conservative adherents of the letter of Scripture than were their rivals, the Pharisees. Of their teaching little is known except that they denied the existence of angels and spirits and did not believe in resurrection (Acts 23:8).

Judging by the Gospel records, Jesus seldom came in contact with the Sadducees, though the Pharisees were constantly seeking to cross swords with him.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

231

Men, women and children said the preacher who allow themseles to only care for things which concern their own personal interests should not wonder why they lapse into a state which might safely be designated of discouragement

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THAT man is to be accounted poor, of whatever rank he be, and suffers the pains of poverty, whose expenses exceed his resources; and no man is, properly speaking, poor but he.

—PALEY

In Lighter Vein

—New Yorker

"O. K. Now I'll show you how to turn corners."

Today's Limerick

Of beds he had had quit a no.
Yet once he enjoyed blissful slo.
Surrounded by trees
His face to the breeze
Stretched out on a pile of fresh lo.

Coastguardsmen Are Gentlemen!

Lady (at seaside): "Can't something be done for that ship in distress?"

Coastguard: "It's all right, mum. We have sent a line to the crew to come ashore."

Lady (excitedly): "Good gracious! Must they have a formal invitation?"—*Pearson's.*

Highway Guide

A man from Birmingham, Ala., was driving to Chicago recently. He was going through the Kentucky mountains, wanting to get to Cincinnati for the night, and stopped to ask of a native the nearest and best way.

"Go down the road fer 10 miles and turn to yer right," the native began. Then he stopped, and spat. "No, I think you'd do better to go the other way, and take yer first left turn." He spat again, thought deeply and long, and then, in a sudden burst of confidence, exclaimed: "Tell ye what, neighbor, ef I were ye and aimin' fer Cinc'nati, I wouldn't start from here."—*Sunshine Magazine.*

Pot and the Kettle

Wilkes had a serious complaint to make to his landlord.

"It's the people in the flat above me!" he stormed. "They won't give me a minute's peace. This morning at 1 o'clock they were jumping up and down on the floor as hard as they could. I won't put up with such behavior. It's an outrage!"

The landlord looked sympathetic.

"They woke you up, I presume?" he inquired.

The victim shook his head.

"No. I hadn't gone to bed."

"Ah! You were working late?"

"Yes. I was practicing on my saxophone!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Dreams

"My wife had a dream last night and thought she was married to a millionaire."

"You're lucky. My wife thinks that in the daytime."—*Pearson's.*

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Typing Bureau

THE following notice placed at different times upon the bulletin board of a western university brought results which enabled three young men to earn part of their university expenses:

Typing Bureau

1. Three expert typists are always ready to put your work into print.
2. All necessary material furnished without extra cost to you.
3. We charge only for the labor at the standard rate of 15 cents per page, double-spaced.
4. Spelling corrected if desired.
5. We have red ink.

The success of this undertaking was attributed to the using of good paper so the work was typographically attractive; wide margins were used, rush work was carefully done, and consistent advertising was placed upon the bulletin board. Mrs. K. W. K.

Collar and Cuff Sets

MANY old dresses can be made attractive by adding new collar and cuff sets. One housewife who makes all her own dresses has secured several neat collar and cuff set patterns and makes up sets in pique, linen, silks and satins. She carefully fits each set to the customer's neck. Business women like enough sets to keep looking fresh each day. B. R. L.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

Look to the last column at the right of a newspaper front page for the story considered most important by the news editor; look to the first column at the left for the story considered next in importance.

The good newspaper men never uses the pronoun "I" in referring to himself in a newspaper article unless the article carries a "by-line" (a signature preceding the story) or initials at the end. He uses "we" only on the editorial page.

The elder James Gorden Bennett once declared that the purpose of a newspaper was not to instruct, but to startle.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Five Talents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"AND unto one he gave five talents." That this parable is applicable to present-day usage was clearly brought out in the following experience:

A woman who had passed through many lean years was once again beginning to enjoy the comforts of modest living. Among her friends was a widowed mother whose courageous efforts to maintain a respectable standard of living for herself and five children on the proverbial shoestring commanded the respect of all who know her. The all too slender pay checks that came to this home, however, had had a way of becoming exhausted some days before the next check arrived, which meant borrowing, or insufficient food on the table during these days.

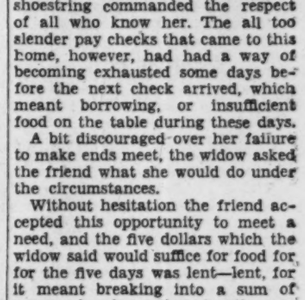
A bit discouraged over her failure to make ends meet, the widow asked the friend what she would do under the circumstances.

Without hesitation the friend accepted this opportunity to meet a need, and the five dollars which the widow said would suffice for food for for the five days was lent—lent, for it meant breaking into a sum of money barely gotten together to meet an obligation due in six days. But the friend knew the widow would meet her obligation when it was due.

Two days later the friend was notified of an award of five dollars for a bit of nonsense verse submitted to a magazine some six months before and from which nothing had been heard—indeed she had considered it consigned to the the editor's waste basket, for she had not considered it of sufficient value to include the customary return postage. And simultaneously with the repayment of the loan on the date due came the publisher's check.

"Then he that had received the five talents went and traded with the same, and made them other five talents" (Matt. 25:16).

Junior Cross-Word No. 87



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—River in Germany.
4—To go back and forth.
7—Decay.
8—Fish eggs.
9—Talkative.
11—Within.
12—Sun god.
14—Cages for conveying persons to or from different levels.
18—Kingdom in northwestern Europe (abbr.).
19—Long narrow inlet.
20—Aeriform fluid.
21—Yonder (poetic).

Down

1—Unit of energy.
2—Extinct wingless bird of N. Z.
3—Filters.
4—Serving for trial.
5—Diminutive of Louise.
6—Affirmative answer.
10—You and me.
13—Southeastern state of U. S. (abbr.).
14—London is capital of this country (abbr.).
15—River in Chile.
16—The —— Grande seperates U. S. from Mexico.
17—River in Poland.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

What They Say

Progress

"In spite of many upheavals and uncertainties, the past year has shown sober progress toward the recovery and setting in order of our communities."—*King George V.*

Bunk

"Without bunk in the place of history, few existing political movements could hope to carry on."—*H. G. Wells.*

National Stability

"The stability of the nation itself depends upon the family."—*Alfred E. Smith.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All's Well That Ends Well*

By CARMACK

SNIFF - SNIFF
When I found out that the one finding the most peanuts would get first prize at the treasure hunt party today I looked and sniffed harder than ever—
And as fast as I found one I took it to the Boss—
But sometimes one would be out of my reach and I'd have to bark for the Boss to come and get it—
The only trouble was, three or four other boys would come with him, and such a scramble as there would be!
Just the same the Boss won first prize - It was a shiny new knife and oh, Boy - was he pleased with it!
Which is exactly the way I felt about the big dish of ice cream that he gave me when the refreshments were served!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Prison Reform Is No Picnic

PROGRESS in improving prison systems apparently must be made against tremendous obstacles. This is illustrated in the experience of Massachusetts as it pushes forward in the development of its modern penal experiment at Norfolk Prison Colony. The record should be illuminating to other states throughout America or abroad which may be undertaking to liberalize and modernize their penal institutions.

Resistance has come principally from four sources: from mercenary individuals behind the scenes who hope to profit by keeping the old bastille type of prison; from politicians who find it easier to appeal to the fears and passions than to the intellects of their constituents; from a section of the press which either ignorantly or maliciously spreads harmful misrepresentations about the penal experiments; and from a portion of the public intrenched in its prejudices and victimized by misinformation.

Massachusetts has just been called on to weather attacks from practically all these sources, even while its aims and methods were winning the approbation of penal experts throughout the world. Now even one of these indorsements, in an exhaustive report on the state's penal system by Mr. William Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands and Ambassador to Japan, has been warped out of all semblance to itself by the headline writers of one Boston newspaper.

This is but part of a torrent of hostile criticism that has made the new prison farm a focal point for two state investigations. As these investigations proceeded they were accompanied by distorted newspaper accounts of a highly damaging nature. Trifling episodes were magnified into inflammatory stories of riots and general prison breaks. Tales of boisterous orgies were clearly refuted only after they had carried their injurious impressions to the public. Seldom has there been waged a more regrettable campaign of distortion and falsification.

Back of this sordid picture many discerning persons have glimpsed the shadowy outlines of politicians seeking their own profit by posing as champions of vigorous, merciless discipline. Suspected also is the avaricious contractor who beholds the building program planned at the institution and would like an "old faithful" in the chair of the superintendent awarding the jobs. And clamorously present in this program of sabotage has been the press, whether misguidedly sincere, influenced by unsavory forces or bent simply on creating sensational news.

The misrepresentation of the Forbes report, especially since the report was given in its true light by at least one paper the same morning and since even the twisted story could not help but refute its own headline, ought really to perform a public service by showing citizens the character of the campaign carried on against the prison and so putting them mentally on guard. For in its essential statement the report by Mr. Forbes told the state that the Norfolk Prison Colony represents "the one creditable page in the history of prison administration in Massachusetts."

Such opposition to the introduction of any enlightenment in prison methods is not peculiar to Massachusetts. Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne bears testimony to this fact in that after triumphing with his reforms at Sing Sing in New York State he declared the distorted and hostile attacks of reactionaries constituted one of his greatest obstacles. Those who would carry through such reforms must have the resolution to stand fast in their defense.

It may be said to the credit of Gov. Joseph B. Ely and officials of the Massachusetts prison that they have not faltered under the attack. Their leadership has been intelligent; intelligent followers are greatly needed.

After Carrots—What?

THE American breakfast table is liquefying. For years the proponents of fruit in the morning were well satisfied to spoon their juice from the behalved orange or grapefruit even at the discomfort of an occasional shot in the eye. But of late the economies in time which good sleepers demand of the breakfast period have brought a demand that the juice be extracted and served without necessitating explorations for delicious potion in the sometimes malicious pulp.

The result has been the development of a juice industry which appears to have almost unlimited possibilities. Beginning with the orange and the grapefruit the activities of an apparently resourceful industry have brought forth other and sometimes surprising juices. One may yet face at the breakfast table a catalogue of juices that will represent practically every food product capable of delivering anything that may be labeled "juice."

The orange and the grapefruit held their prestige for only a short time. The old tomato came along and wildly acclaimed itself the peer of any other juice-producing fruit. It soon established itself so firmly that a juice triumvirate appeared to be inevitable. But it didn't stop at the tomato. The humble prune—the poor man's strawberry—wrinkled its brow and called vociferously for recognition. In swift succession the pineapple and the cranberry marshaled their forces and urged their superiorities as a breakfast table juice.

And then strange things began to happen. Somebody got an idea that cabbage was a "fruit" which never had been properly recognized save in the New England boiled dinner. The result was "sauerkraut juice" with a list of its various benefits. The latest news tells of a corporation for the manufacture of "carrot juice." It is clear that the end is not yet. Perhaps we may soon have our "bacon and egg juice" and take our breakfast standing.

Jobs, and a Job

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will do well to stand firm in his position on the Civil Works Administration. This in two respects—his determination to end this form of relief by May 1, and his desire to clean up irregularities now coming to light and avoid any others.

The CWA is an emergency activity. It was set up in November to fill the gap left by failure of the public works program to get quickly into action. There was an imperative need to supply work through the winter. Everything had to be done in the greatest haste, and Mr. Harry Hopkins, the administrator, deserves great credit for organizing the vast job-giving project on such a relatively efficient and nonpolitical basis. And it is on his own motion that vigorous action is being taken to follow up disclosures of misapplication of funds in Washington. He outlined the plan briefly:

> The Department of Justice will take care of the politicians and contractors; but we will clean house ourselves within the organization.

Mr. Roosevelt will be well advised if he presses this clean-up and impresses on the PWA the lesson learned with CWA. Secretary Ickes, head of PWA, says that his organization has had the time to protect itself by legal advice on contracts and in other ways from some of the ills that now trouble Mr. Hopkins. The public has great confidence in both the integrity and ability of Mr. Ickes, but where billions of federal money are being laid out hungry vultures are sure to flock. Many otherwise honest citizens seem to regard the Government as fair game. If the allotment and administration of the funds for thousands of PWA projects all over the country can be maintained on an honest and efficient basis the Secretary of the Interior will have performed a truly remarkable feat. The value of such conduct of the task would be second only to the work itself.

On the other point—the tapering off of the civil works program—tremendous adverse pressure is likely to develop. The very fact that CWA has done a vast amount of good in restoring the self-respect and the buying power of millions of men who had had no work in months only increases the danger that it will be prolonged indefinitely. With people in all walks of life, from masons to musicians, bridge builders to bridge teachers (actually), benefiting from CWA projects and building up a political demand for their continuance, the President will have need of all his resolution to transfer the burden to PWA and to private enterprise.

And he will need all the public support he can get. It should be given him unless the public wishes to go more deeply and permanently into a system under which the Government would be the principal employer and citizens would vote themselves jobs. Halting that trend before it becomes irresistible is a collective job worthy of attention.

"Putting On a Good Show"

ANOTHER stronghold of amateurism in sports apparently is being won over by the box office. Tennis is going professional. "Bill" Tilden recently attracted a record crowd in New York and again in Boston to watch him display his court wizardry against Ellsworth Vines, the newest member of his professional troupe. And this new instance of the growing popularity of such exhibitions arouses fresh demands for international open tournaments, in which both amateurs and "pros" may compete.

What is the reason? The box office says, "The public wants to see a good show." If that is an accurate answer, it marks the ultimate end of amateur sports as commercial enterprises. Amateur sports can never guarantee a "good show," for the obvious reason that competition may be keen and skillful, but not always spectacular; and the spectacular is necessary for a "good show." "Playing to the galleries" is an unforgivable offense among amateurs; but it is the very essence of professional sports. "Babe" Ruth is baseball's greatest box office asset, because, in addition to being a star player, he is always a good showman.

Professional athletes play for a living, not for loving cups; to be more precise, they do not play—they work. They play to win, of course; but their primary aim is entertainment. Sometimes the effort to provide thrills results unfortunately, as in the case of the Toronto hockey player who was seriously hurt in a collision on Boston ice a few weeks ago. The incident served to emphasize the extent to which unnecessarily rough play, even fist fights, have been permitted because they apparently added to the "show." That they are not really needed was proved in the next game played in that league. The press reported that the game was unusually fast and closely contested, but there was not a single penalty for rough play—a rare thing in professional hockey. Undoubtedly there is a place for both amateur and professional athletics, but the distinction between them ought to be recognized for their proper appraisal. Amateur sports are primarily for the division of the participants, and professional exhibitions for the entertainment of the paid spectators.

Much of the criticism directed at amateur athletics has been caused by the desire of sports promoters to "put on a good show," and to offer extra inducements to good amateur players or teams to take part. Under such circumstances it has been almost impossible to tell where amateurism has stopped and professionalism has begun. University athletic groups are striving earnestly for football teams with the professional finish necessary to fill grandstands, while maintaining their amateur status as students. Mixing oil and water would be an easier task. Universities can choose between glorification of sheepskin, or of pigskin, but not of both.

Liquor Washes Out State Lines

WITH the issuing of an order by the Post Office Department directed to publishers, notifying all concerned that it is now legal to advertise and solicit orders for intoxicating liquors through the mail, the last promise made to the dry states has been broken. At the time of the campaign for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment one of the solemn promises made by the wets was that dry states should be protected against liquor. The speed with which that promise has been broken sets a new low for political pledges.

Fortunately the drys were never deceived by such promises. They knew what has now been demonstrated, namely, that with the control of liquor turned over to individual states any adequate curb on the liquor interests' campaign would be impossible. It should now be clear to many citizens who would not call themselves drys that the need for some kind of federal control of the liquor business is imperative. The avowed purpose of the wets, in campaigning for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, was to assure real temperance. Certainly that end cannot be attained by allowing full play for wet advertising and propaganda in newspapers, magazines and over the air.

Past promises to protect dry states from this vicious propaganda are now seen in all their emptiness. Even if the wets were honest in their beliefs, as many of them were, they would be powerless to stop the flood under present conditions. But the promises still stand and the dry states will be heard from. The need for federal control of the liquor traffic daily becomes more urgent. And this urgency will increase until that control is exercised over those interests whose profits grow as temperance is broken down.

The Casual Day

IT IS not long since those who cherish the beauties of the night sky, and count not least the mysterious depths that overhang us when its vaults are dark with clouds, were shocked at the advent of a sky-writing machine.

This machine depends on light to project huge symbols on the darkened sky. If it ever should be as extensively used as some advertisers might wish, we should have to go out motoring in the evening not only between billboards but under them.

The sky writer has not attained such general use as some feared it would. And we have been rather glad to forget all about the method of light projection on which it depends. When comes word of the dedication of this machine-age discovery to beauty.

A production of Hamlet in Paris recently employed light projection to cast filmy impressions of lakes and trees and hills and grand shadowy interiors on an undecorated screen which served as a backdrop. From photographs it appears this sort of scene painting might have pleased even Joseph Urban. This is not the first time color projection has been used in this way, or the first time we have thought about color projection. Second thoughts are best.

My Hat

I've had it now for seven years,
Lean years, perhaps, but what of that?
It's sheltered me through Fashion's jeers
In style and out—my faithful hat!

If fat years part my hat and self
And I'm bedecked with feathers and fuss,
Though I place it high upon the shelf
It's still my hat emeritus!

E. E. C. S.

Mussolini's use of "yellow peril" in reference to Japan has raised some objections in that island empire. It is time to put that label where it belongs—on the "yellow press" that has made so much jingoistic use of it.

Bostonese apparently is a language as elusive as the city's streets, which are said to have been laid out along cow paths. A gentleman from Oklahoma, who has been in Boston long enough to wonder about its ways, tells us that he is trying to figure out the code used by cafeteria counter men in putting a customer's order through to the kitchen.

"A Swiss cheese sandwich on rye bread," said the G. from O. to the counter man one day.

"Swiss on rye," relayed the counter man to the cook.

Came another day.

"Swiss on rye," said our friend to the counter man.

"A Swiss cheese sandwich on rye bread," relayed the counter man.

A motorist, answering questions as to what sort of car he desired, said: "A companionable car for which I would feel a growing attachment." The attachment, of course, should result from the owner's rather than the finance company's sentiments.

Of the unsigned verse which appears from time to time in this column T. K. writes from London:

Dear Casual Editor:

Are they your own—children of joy's elation
Or from another's work—in fact, quotation?
But no—I must believe them truly yours.
Further perusal only reassures.
There really is no room for hateful doubt
And yet, if I were wrong, I'd feel "put out."
So I still think I'll leave an invitation
For your assurance or an explanation.

* * *

Dear T. K.:

To other rimesters always we give credit.
Our own verse goes unsigned.

Yours truly,

Edit.

Why France Is Prosperous

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

NO QUESTION is put to me more frequently than this: Why, when nearly every country in the world is complaining of poverty, should France produce an impression of unimpaired prosperity?

For France, despite ministerial crises and adverse commercial conditions, undoubtedly looks prosperous. There is unemployment, but it is not conspicuous. There is some stagnation in trade, but it does not affect the temper of the French. In the French capital one is struck by the brisk movement, the brightly lit and well-arranged shop windows, the crowded emporiums, the multiplicity of the cinemas which are always filled. The more luxurious establishments have suffered both from the crisis and the heavy taxation, but all the moderately priced places express themselves well satisfied.

The signs are indeed unmistakable. They are written on the faces of the people. Nobody seems to be denying himself any reasonable pleasure. And yet it is frequently said that Paris depends on the foreign visitor. Rather should it be said that certain Parisians—though a comparatively small number—depend on the foreign visitor. There has been a serious decline in what is called the tourist trade for reasons which are obvious, but Paris as a whole does not look much the worse.

So it is in other French towns through which I have recently passed. There are local difficulties, but generally France pursues its way placid and undisturbed. The farmers with whom I come into close contact are not unduly disturbed by problems of overproduction. They believe that the price-fixing policy of the Government will benefit them. The market places of the provincial towns are alive with gay gossiping throngs.

* * *

If one looks at statistics there is certainly a decline in exchanges with other countries and a deficit which, on paper, is serious enough. But the average citizen is quite unaffected. The unemployment figures tell their tale; in strong contrast with the millions who are out of work in neighboring nations, there are, all in all, not more than a quarter of a million registered as unemployed in France. That may be regarded as an almost inevitable percentage due to normal fluctuations. Besides, though foreign labor has diminished as compared with the peak years, when there were probably nearly three million foreign workers in France, there are still great numbers of foreigners who fit into the social scheme, and who arouse no resentment. In my own typical Normandy village at least half a dozen Italian families live on perfectly good terms with the French.

What, then, is the reason of this apparent prosperity? Fundamentally, France can hardly be considered to be as rich as, for example, Great Britain; but there is a distribution of property which makes the bourgeois and the peasant—that is the bulk of the nation—relatively independent of the vicissitudes of world trade.

Despite the upheavals of recent years, it is yet true that France is almost equally divided among those who, in some way or other, live on the land, and those who are engaged in industry. Though there has been a decline in the population of the countryside and the lure of the towns has been felt, the process has not been carried as far as is sometimes represented. France retains its equilibrium. In times like this, when industrial enterprises are touched, the town worker who has kept some relations with the soil is welcomed by his cousin or his brother who has been faithful to the land. A place can always be found for him, for there is never an excess of labor in the countryside.

* * *

Moreover, France is composed of small holders and of small bourgeois. Everybody possesses something. In my own village there are no large-scale farmers, but the aristocrats of the village have a little orchard here and a wheat field there and a bit of pasturage for their few cows; and they manage their affairs themselves—father, son, and son's wife, each having their appointed tasks—with some occasional help as need and opportunity serve. The humble laborers usually own their house, which has sometimes existed for generations, and they have their own piece of ground on which to raise potatoes and salads; they have chickens and a pig. Poverty is rare, and when it occurs is regarded as a disgrace.

Again, though France has developed her industrial system and is not without huge concerns, the Frenchman who is essentially bourgeois has been singularly recalcitrant to the modern conceptions of big business. His ideal is to have a business which he can look after himself. If he does not make immense profits he runs few risks. He is economical and contrives to put something by for a rainy day. Often such a business has been handed down from father to son. Nor, when the Frenchman has secured a small competence, does he hesitate to retire even at an early age and make way for his successor of the younger generation.

Then it should not be forgotten that besides the great *rentier* class who live on their savings there is a considerable class of pensioned persons still young, without means sufficient to permit extravagance, but sufficient by careful expenditure to keep them in comfort.

And, besides, there are the functionaries—small officials who, it is acknowledged, number nearly a million, and if other categories were included, in the communes and departements as well as in the state, would probably number many more. They are not highly paid, but neither are they overtaxed, and they have achieved the Frenchman's ideal of security. It is possible to criticize the system as a burden on the community; but up to the present it has worked well and assures a competence to a goodly proportion of the people.

It will therefore be obvious that, given the French temperament, which is content with comparatively little in conditions of decency and order, and given the social organization which has been developed, balancing agriculture against industry, and keeping both for the most part on a small scale, there is such an even distribution of wealth that economic shocks which upset other countries leave the French less shaken than their neighbors.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Germans in Czechoslovakia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter from Munich which was published Nov. 4, 1933, "H. S." declares that "from lack of information," the Monitor prints "articles which are not according to the truth." The gravity of such a statement justifies some examination of the facts.

"H. S." states that "the 3,500,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia are far worse treated than the 600,000 Jews in Germany." It will suffice to ask two questions:

Have any Germans in Czechoslovakia been dismissed from the public service because of their race?

Have any Germans in Czechoslovakia been subject to the "silent boycott" under which the Jews in Germany are suffering today?

This letter is not intended to defend all the actions of the Czechoslovak Government, but it must be pointed out that there is a great difference in the treatment of the Jew in Germany and the German National Socialists here. Why did the Czechs proceed against them? Does not Point No. 1 of the N. S. D. A. P. program, in its demand for unity of all German-speaking peoples, directly aim at upsetting the sovereignty of another nation?

It must be remembered that the minority in Czechoslovakia enjoys a share in the government. On this score, the recent speeches by German members of the Czechoslovak Cabinet in praise of democracy are worth recalling.

It is also pertinent that Dr. Wehrenpfennig, head of the German Protestant Church in Czechoslovakia, recently in a public statement declared that German Protestants were enjoying greater freedom in Czechoslovakia than in neighboring countries.

The "truth" about which "H. S." speaks is not such an easy factor to determine where nationality problems are concerned. The story of the Sudetic Germans from the time of Lodgmann, their serious economic position, due not to Czechoslovak government but to world conditions in textile, glass and other trades, proves that there are many facets to the situation.

Despite the difficulties, I feel that the Monitor's dispatches have, far from exhibiting any pro-Czech bias, aimed consistently at clarifying and illuminating the situation.

YOUR PRAGUE CORRESPONDENT.

Prague.

The Direct and Permanent Remedy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Economic machinery of production and consumption in the United States is out of balance, and it is our task to reëstablish that balance. The following plan proposes the use of the fruits of returning prosperity for that purpose.

The question is no longer, Shall there be a redistribution of wealth, but only how shall it be accomplished. During the fat years too much of our national income went into the production side of the scales, via savings, stocks and bonds and reinvested profits. The obvious remedy is to reverse that process and devote the income of the immediate future to consumption, via universal employment. There must be legitimate economic coöperation. We coöperate legally through our Government and economically through levy or taxation. A few years ago Government took our sons for national defense. Now Government must take our incomes for preservation of our civilization, peace and prosperity.

I propose a drastic graduated tax on individual incomes, collected monthly, with annual audit, and the use of this huge fund for universal employment at good wages and at generally nonproductive work until the economic machine is balanced.

Raise (by inflation, if necessary) enough money to employ all idle men for three months at full wages, and distribute this money to the cities and counties of the country in proportion to the taxes each pays, and require each locality to use these funds under strict and open federal audit for reëmployment. Replenish these funds from a special graduated income tax.

I propose the following schedule as a general basis, with such modifications or exemptions as are absolutely necessary, or wholly consistent with the objective, as, for example, the private employment of nurses or servants. On the first $1000 per annum, no tax; on the second, 10 per cent; on the third, 15 per cent, on the fourth, 20 per cent, etc. The intention is to divert temporarily the whole national income from investment or production to consumption, until rising consumption shc ld result in complete utilization of our present production facilities with consequent abundance for all. The marginal producer, including the marginal farmer, would abandon his poor business or farm for steady remunerative labor under this plan, and overproduction of farm produce would be automatically curtailed.

By making the tax rate variable at any time to maintain the economic balance, our per capita wealth need be limited only by the resources of our country and industry of our people. The possibilities of this plan are unbounded.

Production cannot exceed consumption. These factors may be placed in balance as well on a high level as on a low level.

We are by no means poor, but our machine is choked and must be relieved.

Labor being by far the largest element of our national wealth, the daily cost of unemployment is appalling. Our future welfare depends more on the well-being of our working classes than on that of the financial leaders.

For economic recovery confidence is secondary only to universal employment, and confidence depends on a sane, sure plan for financing permanent distribution, based on integrity.

All elements of our civilization are increasingly interdependent; none may be truly prosperous alone.

A generous old-age pension would be a continuing avenue of consumption and economic activity, obviating the necessity of hoarding and removing fear of indigence.

Wars have been fought for markets while an unlimited market lies next door—at our neighbor's home.

We owe no able-bodied man "a living," but we do owe him a chance to earn a living, and if we do not pay to him this debt we are made to suffer.

Our ordinary form of property tax is archaic and not a just or equitable form of taxation for this day and age. A sales tax is generally passed on to the consumer, becoming a tax on consumption—consequently, it opposes our objective.

Universal and continuous employment would go far toward eliminating crime and preventing development of criminal instincts.

The idea of personal ownership is good and proper, but, in common with most other good things, upon undue exaggeration it becomes a menace.

E. L. GAINES.

Seattle, Wash.

Coeducation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is good news that educators in England are considering favorably the introduction of coeducation. In Scotland, the boys and girls have always been taught together. The good results have been touched upon by Sir Walter Scott in "The Heart of Midlothian," by George Macdonald in "Alec Forbes of Howglen" and "Warlock of Glen Warlock," and by other Scottish writers.

In the United States, rich parents generally prefer to send their daughters to women's colleges, because they do not wish them to be brought into constant contact with poor young men. "Why, the daughter of a millionaire might marry the son of a carpenter!" said the president of one of the most famous and fashionable colleges for women, many years ago. On the other hand, when Dr. Borden P. Bowne was twitted with the fact that engagements were taking place among the Boston University students, he answered: "When a young man and a young woman have seen each other every day for four years, in their everyday clothes, if at the end of that time they wish to be married, the marriage is more likely to be happy than if they had met chiefly at parties and balls."

This seems to be borne out by recent statistics. In the United States at large, there is about one divorce to eight marriages. But among the graduates of the women's colleges there is only one divorce to fifty-five marriages, and among the women graduates of the coeducational colleges, one divorce to seventy-five marriages. Evidently women who have had a college education make better wives than the average, and also show better judgment in picking out young men who will make good husbands. And the best showing of all is made by the coeducational colleges.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Boston, Mass.